

DYNAMICS OF SINGULAR HOLOMORPHIC FOLIATIONS ON THE COMPLEX PROJECTIVE PLANE

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Preface

This manuscript is a revised version of my Master's thesis which was originally written in 1992 and was presented to the Mathematics Department of University of Tehran. My initial goal was to give, in a language accessible to non-experts, highlights of the 1978 influential paper of Il'yashenko on singular holomorphic foliations on \mathbb{CP}^2 [I3], providing short, self-contained proofs. Parts of the exposition in chapters 1 and 3 were greatly influenced by the beautiful work of Gómez-Mont and Ortiz-Bobadilla [GO] in Spanish, which contains more material, different from what we discuss here. It must be noted that much progress has been made in this area since 1992, especially in local theory (see for instance the collection [I6] and the references cited there). However, Hilbert's 16th Problem and the Minimal Set Problem are still unsolved.

There is a well-known connection between holomorphic foliations in dimension 2 and dynamics of iterations of holomorphic maps in dimension 1, but many believe that this connection has not been fully exploited. It seems that some experts in each area keep an eye on progress in the other, but so far there have been rather few examples of a fruitful interaction. The conference on Laminations and Foliations held in May 1998 at Stony Brook was a successful attempt to bring both groups together. As a result, many people in dynamics expressed their interest in learning about holomorphic foliations. I hope the present manuscript will give them a flavor of the subject and will help initiate a stronger link between the young researchers in both areas.

My special thanks go to S. Shahshahani who encouraged me to study this subject years ago and supervised my Master's thesis back in Iran. I gratefully acknowledge the financial support of IPM (Tehran) during preparation of this manuscript. A series of lectures given by C. Camacho and Yu. Il'yashenko in Trieste, Italy, in 1991 and 1992 were a source of inspiration to me. I am indebted to X. Gómez-Mont and J. Milnor who read parts of this revised version and made very useful comments. Finally, I would like to thank the Dynamical Systems group at Stony Brook, especially A. Epstein, M. Lyubich and J. Milnor. Without the interest they showed, I would have never found enough motivation to revise what I had written 6 years ago.

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Introduction

Consider the differential equation

$$(*) \quad \begin{cases} \frac{dx}{dt} = P(x, y) \\ \frac{dy}{dt} = Q(x, y) \end{cases}$$

in the real plane $(x, y) \in \mathbb{R}^2$, where P and Q are relatively prime polynomials with $\max\{\deg P, \deg Q\} = n$. What can be said, Hilbert asked, about the number and the location of limit cycles of $(*)$? In particular, is it true that there are only finitely many limit cycles for $(*)$? If so, does there exist an upper bound $H(n)$, depending only on n , for the number of limit cycles of an equation of the form $(*)$? Surprisingly, the finiteness problem has been settled only in recent years, and the existence and a value of $H(n)$ is still unknown, even when $n = 2$!

In an attempt to answer the Hilbert's question, H. Dulac “proved” the finiteness theorem in 1926 [D]. Many years later, however, his “proof” turned out to be wrong. In fact, in 1982 Russian mathematician Yu. Il'yashenko found a fundamental mistake in Dulac's argument [I2], and gave a correct proof for the finiteness theorem later in 1987 [I4].

The second major attempt along this line was started in 1956 by a seminal paper of two Russian mathematicians I. Petrovskiĭ and E. Landis [PL1]. They had a completely different and perhaps more radical approach. They considered $(*)$ as a differential equation in the complex plane $(x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2$, with t being a *complex time* parameter. The integral curves of the vector field are now either singular points which correspond to the common zeros of P and Q , or complex curves tangent to the vector field which are holomorphically immersed in \mathbb{C}^2 . This gives rise to a holomorphic foliation by complex curves with a finite number of singular points. One can easily see that this foliation extends to the complex projective plane \mathbb{CP}^2 , which is obtained

by adding a line at infinity to the plane \mathbb{C}^2 . The trajectories of (*) in the real plane are then the intersection of these complex curves with the plane $\text{Im}x = \text{Im}y = 0$.

What makes this approach particularly useful is the possibility of applying methods of several complex variables and algebraic geometry over an algebraically closed field, not available in the real case. Intuitively, the complexified equation provides “enough space” to go around and observe how the integral curves behave, whereas the real-plane dynamics of the trajectories is only the tip of a huge iceberg.

Viewing (*) as a complex differential equation, Petrovskiĭ and Landis “proved” that $H(2)$ exists and in fact one can take $H(2) = 3$ [PL1]. Later on, they “proved” the estimates

$$H(n) \leq \begin{cases} \frac{6n^3 - 7n^2 + n + 4}{2} & \text{if } n \text{ is even,} \\ \frac{6n^3 - 7n^2 - 11n + 16}{2} & \text{if } n \text{ is odd,} \end{cases}$$

thus answering the Hilbert’s question [PL2]. The result was regarded as a great achievement: Not only did they solve a difficult problem, but they introduced a truly novel method in the geometric theory of ordinary differential equations. However, it did not take long until a serious gap was discovered in their proof. Although the gap made their estimate on $H(n)$ invalid, their powerful method provided a route to further studies in this direction.

In 1978, Il’yashenko made a fundamental contribution to the problem. Following the general idea of Petrovskiĭ and Landis, he studied equations (*) with complex polynomials P, Q from a topological standpoint without particular attention to the Hilbert’s question. In his famous paper [I3], he showed several peculiar properties of the integral curves of such equations.

From the point of view of foliation theory, it may seem that foliations induced by equations like (*) form a rather small sub-class of all reasonable holomorphic foliations on \mathbb{CP}^2 . However, as long as we impose a mild condition on the set of singularities, it turns out that *every* singular holomorphic foliation on \mathbb{CP}^2 is induced by a polynomial differential equation of the form (*) in the affine chart $(x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2$. Fortunately, the mild condition is precisely what is needed in several complex variables: the singular set of the foliation must be an analytic subvariety of codimension at least 2, which is just a finite set in the case of the projective plane.

Consider a closed orbit γ of a smooth vector field in the real plane. To describe the behavior of trajectories near γ , one has the simple and useful concept of the *Poincaré first return map*: Choose a small 1-disk Σ transversal to γ at some point p , choose a point $q \in \Sigma$ near p , and look at the first point of intersection with Σ of the trajectory passing through q . In this way, one obtains the germ of a smooth diffeomorphism of Σ fixing p . The iterative dynamics of this self-map of Σ reflects the global behavior of the trajectories near γ .

For a singular holomorphic foliation on \mathbb{CP}^2 induced by an equation (*), a similar notion, called the *monodromy mapping*, had already been used by Petrovskiĭ and Landis, and extensively utilized by Il'yashenko. A closed orbit should now be replaced by a non-trivial loop γ on the leaf passing through a given point p , small transversal Σ is a 2-disk, and the result of traveling over γ on the leaf passing through a point on Σ near p gives the germ of a biholomorphism of Σ fixing p , called the *monodromy mapping associated with γ* . Note that all points in the orbit of a given point on Σ under this biholomorphism lie in the same leaf. In this way, to each non-trivial loop in the fundamental group of the leaf we associate a self-map of Σ reflecting the behavior of nearby leaves as one goes around the loop. It is easily checked that composition of loops corresponds to superposition of monodromy mappings, so the fundamental group of the leaf maps homomorphically onto a subgroup of the group of germs of biholomorphisms of Σ fixing p ; the latter subgroup will be called the *monodromy group* of the leaf. Thus a global problem can be reduced to a large extent to the study of germs of biholomorphisms of \mathbb{C} fixing (say) the origin. The group of all these germs is denoted by $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$.

Now here is the crucial observation: For “almost every” equation of the form (*), the line at infinity of \mathbb{CP}^2 with finitely many points deleted is a leaf of the extended foliation. On the other hand, no leaf can be bounded in \mathbb{C}^2 (this is in fact more subtle than the Maximum Principle), so every leaf has a point of accumulation on the line at infinity. Therefore, the monodromy group of the *leaf at infinity*, which is finitely-generated since the leaf is homeomorphic to a finitely-punctured Riemann sphere, gives us much information about the global behavior of all leaves.

What Il'yashenko observed was the fact that almost all the dynamical properties of leaves have a discrete interpretation in terms of finitely-generated subgroups of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$, the role of which is played by the monodromy group of the leaf at infinity. Therefore, he proceeded to study these subgroups and deduced theorems about the behavior of leaves of singular holomorphic foliations. The density and ergodicity theorems for these foliations are direct consequences of the corresponding results for subgroups of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$. The density theorem asserts that for “almost every” equation (*), every leaf other than the leaf at infinity is dense in \mathbb{CP}^2 . The ergodicity theorem says that “almost every” foliation induced by an equation of the form (*) is *ergodic*, which means that every measurable saturated subset of \mathbb{CP}^2 has zero or full measure.

Yet another advantage of the reduction to the discrete case is the possibility of studying consequences of equivalence between two such foliations. Two singular holomorphic foliations on \mathbb{CP}^2 are said to be *equivalent* if there exists a homeomorphism of \mathbb{CP}^2 which sends each leaf of the first foliation to a leaf of the second one. Such an equivalence implies the equivalence between the monodromy groups of the corresponding leaves at infinity. The latter equivalence has the following meaning: $G, G' \subset \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ are *equivalent* if there exists a homeomorphism h of some neighborhood of $0 \in \mathbb{C}$, with $h(0) = 0$, such that $h \circ f \circ h^{-1} \in G'$ if and only if $f \in G$.

The correspondence $f \mapsto h \circ f \circ h^{-1}$ is clearly a group isomorphism. Under typical conditions, one can show that the equivalence between two subgroups of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ must in fact be holomorphic. This gives some invariants of the equivalence classes, and reveals a rigidity phenomenon. Applying these results to the monodromy groups of the leaves at infinity, one can show the existence of *moduli of stability* and the phenomenon of *absolute rigidity* for these foliations.

All the above results are proved under typical conditions on the differential equations. After all, the existence of the leaf at infinity (an algebraic leaf) plays a substantial role in all these arguments. Naturally, one would like to know how to study foliations which do not satisfy these conditions, in particular, those which do not admit any algebraic leaf. From this point of view, the dynamics of these foliations is far from being understood. The major achievements along this line have been made by the Brazilian and French schools. In their interesting paper [CLS1], C. Camacho, A. Lins Neto and P. Sad study non-trivial minimal sets of these foliations and show several properties of the leaves within a non-trivial minimal set. A *minimal set* of a foliation on \mathbb{CP}^2 is a compact, saturated, non-empty subset of \mathbb{CP}^2 which is minimal with respect to these three properties. A *non-trivial minimal set* is one which is not a singular point. It follows that the existence of a non-trivial minimal set is equivalent to the existence of a leaf which does not accumulate on any singular point. The fact that non-trivial minimal sets do not exist when the foliation admits an algebraic leaf makes the problem much more challenging. The major open problem in this context is the most primitive one: “Does there exist a singular holomorphic foliation on \mathbb{CP}^2 having a non-trivial minimal set?”

An intimately connected question concerns limit sets of the leaves of these foliations. The classical theorem of Poincaré–Bendixson classifies all possible limit sets for foliations on the 2-sphere: Given a smooth vector field on the 2-sphere with a finite number of singular points, the ω - (or α -) limit set of any point is either a singular point or a closed orbit or a chain of singular points and trajectories starting from one of these singular points and ending at another one. This enables us to understand the asymptotic behavior of *all* trajectories. Naturally, one is interested in proving a complex version of the Poincaré–Bendixson Theorem for foliations on \mathbb{CP}^2 . Now the concept of the limit set is defined as follows: Take a leaf \mathcal{L} and let $K_1 \subset K_2 \subset \cdots \subset K_n \subset \cdots$ be a sequence of compact subsets of \mathcal{L} , with $\bigcup_{n \geq 1} K_n = \mathcal{L}$. Then the *limit set* of \mathcal{L} is by definition the intersection $\bigcap_{n \geq 1} \overline{\mathcal{L} \setminus K_n}$. Incidentally, the limit set of every non-singular leaf is non-vacuous, since it can be shown that no non-singular leaf can be compact. Despite some results in this direction (see e.g. [CLS2]), the problem of classifying possible limit sets is almost untouched.

Finally, it should be mentioned how the Hilbert’s question for a real equation (*) can be translated into the complex language. It is easy to prove that a limit cycle of a real equation (*) is a *non-trivial* loop on the corresponding leaf of the complexified equation. So any piece of information about the fundamental groups of leaves could

be a step toward understanding the limit cycles. A non-trivial loop on a leaf of a complex equation (*) is said to be a (*complex*) *limit cycle* if the germ of its associated monodromy is not the identity map. Il'yashenko has shown that “almost every” equation (*) has a countably infinite number of homologically independent (complex) limit cycles; nevertheless this result does not have a direct bearing on the Hilbert's question. A complex version of the finiteness problem may be the following: Can the fundamental group of a (typical) leaf of such foliations be infinitely-generated? If not, does there exist an upper bound, depending only on the degree of P and Q in (*), for the number of generators of the fundamental groups? These questions, as far as I know, are not yet answered.

Chapter 1

Singular Holomorphic Foliations by Curves

This chapter introduces the concept of a singular holomorphic foliation by (complex) curves on a complex manifold, which will be quite essential in subsequent chapters. The condition imposed on the set of singularities is rather strong so that the local nature of the foliation can be described by methods of several complex variables. In particular, when the underlying manifold is \mathbb{CP}^2 (2-dimensional complex projective space), the very special geometry of the space allows one to do some algebraic geometry to show that all such foliations are induced by polynomial 1-forms ω on \mathbb{CP}^2 , the leaves being the solutions of $\omega = 0$. The main tools here are extension theorems of several complex variables and the rigidity properties of holomorphic line bundles on projective spaces.

Holomorphic Foliations on Complex Manifolds

1.1 Definition Let M be a complex manifold of dimension n and $0 < m < n$. A *holomorphic (non-singular) foliation \mathcal{F} of codimension m* on M is an analytic atlas $\mathcal{A} = \{(U_i, \varphi_i)\}_{i \in I}$ for M which is maximal with respect to the following properties:

- (i) For each $i \in I$, φ_i is a biholomorphism $U_i \rightarrow A_i \times B_i$, where A_i and B_i are open polydisks in \mathbb{C}^{n-m} and \mathbb{C}^m , respectively.
- (ii) If (U_i, φ_i) and (U_j, φ_j) are in \mathcal{A} with $U_i \cap U_j \neq \emptyset$, then $\varphi_{ij} := \varphi_i \circ \varphi_j^{-1} : \varphi_j(U_i \cap U_j) \rightarrow \varphi_i(U_i \cap U_j)$ has the form $\varphi_{ij}(z, w) = (\psi_{ij}(z, w), \eta_{ij}(w))$, where $(z, w) \in \mathbb{C}^{n-m} \times \mathbb{C}^m$, and ψ_{ij} and η_{ij} are holomorphic mappings into \mathbb{C}^{n-m} and \mathbb{C}^m , respectively.

Condition (ii) may also be expressed in the following way: Using coordinates (z_1, \dots, z_n) for \mathbb{C}^n , the mapping $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \xrightarrow{\varphi_{ij}} (\varphi_{ij}^1, \dots, \varphi_{ij}^n)$ is required to satisfy $\partial \varphi_{ij}^k / \partial z_l = 0$ for $n - m + 1 \leq k \leq n$ and $1 \leq l \leq n - m$.

Each $(U_i, \varphi_i) \in \mathcal{A}$ is called a *foliation chart* (or a *flow box*). Given any foliation chart (U_i, φ_i) , the sets $\varphi_i^{-1}(A_i \times \{w\})$, $w \in B_i$, are called *plaques* of \mathcal{F} in U_i . Evidently these form a partition of U_i into connected pieces of complex submanifolds of dimension $n - m$. Each $p \in M$ lies in at least one plaque. Two points p and q are called *equivalent* if there exists a sequence P_1, \dots, P_k of plaques such that $p \in P_1, q \in P_k$, and $P_i \cap P_{i+1} \neq \emptyset, 1 \leq i \leq k - 1$. The *leaf* of \mathcal{F} through p , denoted by \mathcal{L}_p , is the equivalence class of p under this relation. Each leaf has a natural structure of a connected $(n - m)$ -dimensional complex manifold which is injectively immersed in a holomorphic way in M . Two leaves are disjoint or else identical.

1.2 Remarks

(a) A holomorphic foliation of codimension $(n - 1)$ on an n -dimensional complex manifold M is also called a *holomorphic foliation by curves*. Its leaves are immersed Riemann surfaces. As we will discuss later, the field of complex lines tangent to the leaves determines a holomorphic line bundle on M .

(b) It can be easily checked that the above definition is equivalent to the following, which is more natural from the geometric viewpoint: A holomorphic foliation \mathcal{F} of codimension m on an n -dimensional complex manifold M is a partition of M into disjoint connected subsets $\{\mathcal{L}_\alpha\}$ (called the *leaves* of \mathcal{F}) such that for each $p \in M$ there exists a chart (U, φ) around p with the property that $\varphi : U \rightarrow A \times B$ ($A \subset \mathbb{C}^{n-m}$ and $B \subset \mathbb{C}^m$ are open polydisks) maps the connected components of $\mathcal{L}_\alpha \cap U$ to the *level sets* $A \times \{w\}, w \in B$.

Singular Holomorphic Foliations by Curves

Now we study those foliations which are allowed to have some “mild” singularities. Recall that a subset E of a complex manifold M is called an *analytic subvariety* if each $p \in M$ has a neighborhood U on which there are holomorphic functions $f_j : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}, 1 \leq j \leq k$, such that $E \cap U = \{x \in U : f_j(x) = 0, 1 \leq j \leq k\}$. Evidently every analytic subvariety of M is closed, hence $M \setminus E$ is itself a complex manifold of the same dimension as M .

1.3 Definition Let M be a complex manifold. A *singular holomorphic foliation by curves* \mathcal{F} on M is a holomorphic foliation by curves on $M \setminus E$, where E is an analytic subvariety of M of codimension > 1 . A point $p \in E$ is called a *removable singularity* of \mathcal{F} if there exists a chart (U, φ) around p , compatible with the atlas \mathcal{A} of \mathcal{F} restricted to $M \setminus E$, in the sense that $\varphi \circ \varphi_i^{-1}$ and $\varphi_i \circ \varphi^{-1}$ have the form 1.1(ii) for all $(U_i, \varphi_i) \in \mathcal{A}$. The set of all non-removable singularities of \mathcal{F} in E is called the *singular set* of \mathcal{F} , and is denoted by $\text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$.

Naturally, as in the case of real 1-dimensional singular foliations on real surfaces, the most important examples of singular holomorphic foliations are furnished by vector fields.

1.4 A Basic Example Let $X = \sum_{i=1}^n f_i \partial/\partial z_i$ be a holomorphic vector field on a domain $U \subset \mathbb{C}^n$. We further assume that the Jacobian $(\partial f_i/\partial z_j)_{1 \leq i,j \leq n}$ has rank > 1 throughout the domain U . Then X vanishes on the analytic variety $\{z : f_1(z) = \cdots = f_n(z) = 0\}$ which has codimension > 1 (possibly the empty set). By definition, a *solution* of the differential equation $\dot{z} = X(z)$ with *initial condition* $p \in U$ is a holomorphic mapping $\eta : \mathbb{D}(0, r) \rightarrow U$ such that $\eta(0) = p$ and for every $T \in \mathbb{D}(0, r)$, $d\eta(T)/dT = X(\eta(T))$. The image $\eta(\mathbb{D}(0, r))$ is called a *local integral curve* passing through p . By the Existence and Uniqueness Theorem of solutions of holomorphic differential equations [IY], each p has such a local integral curve passing through it, and two local integral curves through p coincide on some neighborhood of p . It follows that if $X(p) = 0$, then its integral curve will be the point p itself. If $X(p) \neq 0$, any local integral curve through p is a disk holomorphically embedded in U .

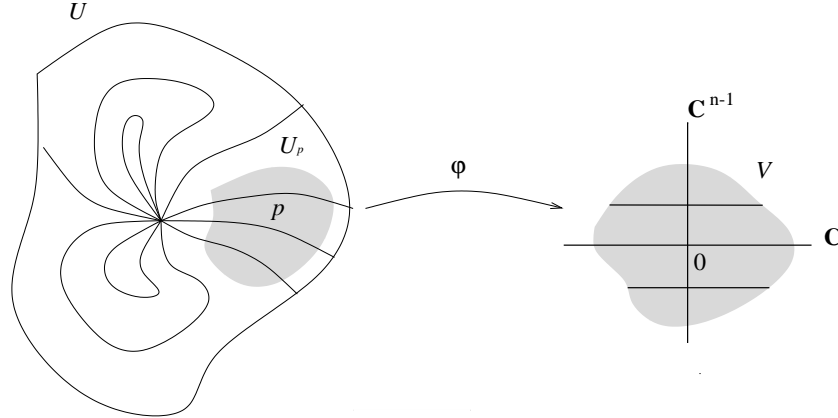


FIGURE 1. *Straightening a holomorphic vector field near a non-singular point*

Now suppose that $X(p) \neq 0$. By the Straightening Theorem for holomorphic vector fields [IY], there exist neighborhoods $U_p \subset U$ of p and $V \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ of 0 and a biholomorphism $\varphi : U_p \rightarrow V$ such that $\varphi(p) = 0$ and $\varphi_*(X|_{U_p}) = \partial/\partial z_1$ (Fig. 1). Thus the connected components of the intersection of integral curves and U_p are mapped by φ to “horizontal” lines $\{z_2 = \text{const.}, \dots, z_n = \text{const.}\}$. In other words, X induces a singular holomorphic foliation by curves on U , called \mathcal{F}_X , with $\text{sing}(\mathcal{F}_X) = \{X = 0\}$, whose plaques are local integral curves of X .

Conversely, every singular holomorphic foliation by curves is locally induced by a holomorphic vector field (cf. Proposition 1.14).

There is one property of these foliations which is quite elementary but will be frequently used in subsequent arguments. Observe that there are much stronger results based on the theorem of analytic dependence of solutions on initial conditions [IY] as well as the concept of the holonomy mapping (see 2.1), but the following is sufficient for our purposes.

1.5 Proposition *Let \mathcal{F} be a singular holomorphic foliation by curves on M . Suppose that $p \in \overline{\mathcal{L}}_q$. Then $\overline{\mathcal{L}}_p \subset \overline{\mathcal{L}}_q$.*

Proof. There is nothing to prove if $p \in \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$, so let p be non-singular. Let $p' \in \mathcal{L}_p$ and join p to p' by a continuous path $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{L}_p$ (thus avoiding $\text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$) such that $\gamma(0) = p$ and $\gamma(1) = p'$. Choose a partition $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n = 1$ of $[0, 1]$ and foliation charts (U_i, φ_i) , $0 \leq i \leq n-1$, such that $\gamma[t_i, t_{i+1}] \subset U_i$. It follows from the local picture of plaques in $\varphi_i(U_i)$ that $\gamma(t_1) \in \overline{\mathcal{L}}_q$, so by repeating this argument, $p' \in \overline{\mathcal{L}}_q$. Since p' was arbitrary, we have $\overline{\mathcal{L}}_p \subset \overline{\mathcal{L}}_q$. \square

1.6 Example Example 1.4 has a counterpart in the context of differential forms defined on domains in \mathbb{C}^n . Our main example which will be seen to be quite general is the following. Let $\omega = P(x, y)dy - Q(x, y)dx$ be a holomorphic 1-form on \mathbb{C}^2 , where P and Q are relatively prime polynomials. By definition, the singular foliation induced by ω , $\mathcal{F}_\omega : \{\omega = 0\}$, is one which is induced on \mathbb{C}^2 by the vector field $X(x, y) = P(x, y)\partial/\partial x + Q(x, y)\partial/\partial y$ as in Example 1.4. In the language of 1-forms its leaves are obtained as follows: Take any $p \in \mathbb{C}^2$ at which P and Q are not simultaneously zero, and let $T \mapsto (x(T), y(T))$ be a holomorphic mapping on some disk $\mathbb{D}(0, r)$ such that $\eta(0) = p$ and

$$P(x(T), y(T))y'(T) - Q(x(T), y(T))x'(T) = 0 \quad (1)$$

for all $T \in \mathbb{D}(0, r)$. The plaque through p is the image under η of some possibly smaller neighborhood of 0. Note that $\text{sing}(\mathcal{F}_\omega)$ is a finite set by the Bezout's Theorem. Observe that

$$\mathcal{F}_\omega = \mathcal{F}_{f\omega} \quad (2)$$

for all holomorphic functions $f : \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ which are nowhere zero. The importance of this property lies in the fact that it allows one to extend the foliation from \mathbb{C}^2 to the complex projective plane \mathbb{CP}^2 .

Convention. For simplicity, the term ‘‘Singular Holomorphic Foliation by Curves’’ will be abbreviated as SHFC from now on.

Polynomial SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2

Now we make a digression to study polynomial SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2 which are obtained

by extending an \mathcal{F}_ω induced by a polynomial 1-form ω on \mathbb{C}^2 .

1.7 Geometry of \mathbb{CP}^2 Consider $\mathbb{C}^3 \setminus \{(0, 0, 0)\}$ with the action of \mathbb{C}^* defined by $\lambda \cdot (x_0, x_1, x_2) = (\lambda x_0, \lambda x_1, \lambda x_2)$. The orbit of (x_0, x_1, x_2) is denoted by $[x_0, x_1, x_2]$. The quotient of $\mathbb{C}^3 \setminus \{(0, 0, 0)\}$ modulo this action (with the quotient topology) is called the *complex projective plane* \mathbb{CP}^2 , and the natural projection is denoted by π . \mathbb{CP}^2 can be made into a compact complex 2-manifold in the following way: Cover \mathbb{CP}^2 by three open sets

$$U_i := \{[x_0, x_1, x_2] : x_i \neq 0\}, \quad i = 0, 1, 2 \quad (1)$$

and define homeomorphisms $\phi_i : \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow U_i$ by

$$\begin{aligned} \phi_0(x, y) &= [1, x, y], \\ \phi_1(u, v) &= [u, 1, v], \\ \phi_2(r, s) &= [r, s, 1]. \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

The change of coordinates $\phi_{ij} = \phi_j^{-1} \circ \phi_i$ are given by

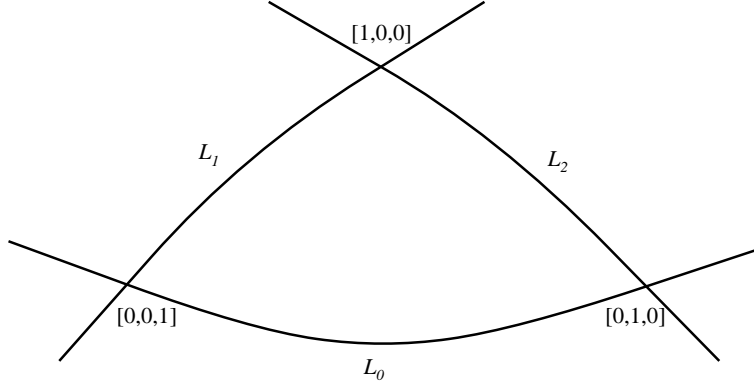
$$\begin{aligned} \phi_{01}(x, y) &= \phi_1^{-1} \circ \phi_0(x, y) = \left(\frac{1}{x}, \frac{y}{x}\right), \\ \phi_{12}(u, v) &= \phi_2^{-1} \circ \phi_1(u, v) = \left(\frac{u}{v}, \frac{1}{v}\right), \\ \phi_{20}(r, s) &= \phi_0^{-1} \circ \phi_2(r, s) = \left(\frac{s}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right). \end{aligned} \quad (3)$$

These being holomorphic, the atlas $\{(U_i, \phi_i^{-1}), i = 0, 1, 2\}$ determines a unique complex structure on \mathbb{CP}^2 for which the ϕ_i are biholomorphisms. Intuitively, \mathbb{CP}^2 is a one-line compactification of \mathbb{C}^2 for the following reason: Each (U_i, ϕ_i^{-1}) is called an *affine chart* of \mathbb{CP}^2 . Each $L_i := \mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus U_i$ has a natural structure of the Riemann sphere $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$, since for example $L_0 = \{[0, x, y] : (x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2\}$ and it can be identified with $\{[x, y] \in \mathbb{CP}^1 : (x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2\} \simeq \overline{\mathbb{C}}$ under the restriction to \mathbb{C}^2 of the action of \mathbb{C}^* . Each L_i is called the *line at infinity* with respect to the affine chart (U_i, ϕ_i^{-1}) . Every pair of the lines L_i are intersecting in one point (Fig. 2).

It is easy to check that given any *projective line* L in \mathbb{CP}^2 , i.e., the projection under π of any plane $ax_0 + bx_1 + cx_2 = 0$ in \mathbb{C}^3 , one can choose a biholomorphism $\phi : \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus L$. In this way, L may be viewed as the line at infinity with respect to some affine chart.

1.8 Algebraic Curves in \mathbb{CP}^2 Suppose that $P = P(x, y) = \sum a_{ij} x^i y^j$ is a polynomial of degree k on $(x, y) \in \mathbb{C}^2$. Write P in two other affine charts as (see 1.7 (3))

$$P \circ \phi_{10}(u, v) = P\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) = u^{-k} \sum a_{ij} u^{k-(i+j)} v^j,$$

FIGURE 2. Geometry of \mathbb{CP}^2

$$P \circ \phi_{20}(r, s) = P\left(\frac{s}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right) = r^{-k} \sum a_{ij} r^{k-(i+j)} s^i.$$

Set $P'(u, v) = \sum a_{ij} u^{k-(i+j)} v^j$ and $P''(r, s) = \sum a_{ij} r^{k-(i+j)} s^i$. Then the *algebraic curve* S_P in \mathbb{CP}^2 is defined as

$$\phi_0\{(x, y) : P(x, y) = 0\} \cup \phi_1\{(u, v) : P'(u, v) = 0\} \cup \phi_2\{(r, s) : P''(r, s) = 0\}.$$

Another way of viewing this curve is by introducing the homogeneous polynomial H_P of degree k in \mathbb{C}^3 as

$$H_P(x_0, x_1, x_2) := x_0^k P\left(\frac{x_1}{x_0}, \frac{x_2}{x_0}\right) = \sum a_{ij} x_1^i x_2^j x_0^{k-(i+j)}.$$

It is then easily verified that $S_P = \pi\{(x_0, x_1, x_2) : H_P(x_0, x_1, x_2) = 0\}$. A projective line is an algebraic curve S_P for which $\deg P = 1$.

1.9 Extending Polynomial 1-forms on \mathbb{CP}^2 Consider the polynomial 1-form $\omega = Pdy - Qdx$ on \mathbb{C}^2 and its corresponding SHFC \mathcal{F}_ω , as in 1.6. Using coordinate map ϕ_0 (see 1.7(2)) one can transport \mathcal{F}_ω to U_0 . To complete this picture to all of \mathbb{CP}^2 we have to define the foliation on L_0 . This can be done as follows. First transport \mathcal{F}_ω to the affine chart (u, v) . To this end, write

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{\omega}(u, v) &:= (\phi_{10}^* \omega)(u, v) \\ &= P\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) d\left(\frac{v}{u}\right) - Q\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) d\left(\frac{1}{u}\right) \\ &= u^{-1} P\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) dv - u^{-2} \left(v P\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) - Q\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right)\right) du. \end{aligned}$$

Set $R(x, y) := yP(x, y) - xQ(x, y)$. Then

$$\tilde{\omega}(u, v) = u^{-1} P\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) dv - u^{-1} R\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) du.$$

Let k be the least positive integer such that $\omega' := u^{k+1}\tilde{\omega}$ is a polynomial 1-form on $(u, v) \in \mathbb{C}^2$. Two foliations $\mathcal{F}_{\omega'}$ and $\mathcal{F}_{\tilde{\omega}}$ are then identical on $\{(u, v) \in \mathbb{C}^2 : u \neq 0\}$ by 1.6(2); however, $\mathcal{F}_{\omega'}$ which is defined on all of $(u, v) \in \mathbb{C}^2$ is a well-defined extension of $\mathcal{F}_{\tilde{\omega}}$. Now transport $\mathcal{F}_{\omega'}$ by ϕ_1 to U_1 . It is easily checked that the foliation induced by $(\mathcal{F}_{\omega}, \phi_0)$ coincides with that of $(\mathcal{F}_{\omega'}, \phi_1)$ on $U_0 \cap U_1$.

In a similar way, \mathcal{F}_{ω} can be transported to the affine chart (r, s) by ϕ_{20} to obtain a foliation $\mathcal{F}_{\omega''}$ induced by a polynomial 1-form ω'' on $(r, s) \in \mathbb{C}^2$. Then $\mathcal{F}_{\omega''}$ is transported to U_2 by ϕ_2 .

We still denote the extended foliation on \mathbb{CP}^2 by \mathcal{F}_{ω} and frequently identify $\mathcal{F}_{\omega}, \mathcal{F}_{\omega'}, \mathcal{F}_{\omega''}$ with their transported companions on \mathbb{CP}^2 . Thus, without saying explicitly, the affine charts $(x, y), (u, v)$, and (r, s) are considered as *subsets* of \mathbb{CP}^2 itself by identifying them with U_0, U_1 and U_2 , respectively.

It follows from the above construction that in each affine chart, \mathcal{F}_{ω} is given by the integral curves of the following vector fields:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{In } (x, y) \in U_0, \quad X_0 &= P(x, y) \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + Q(x, y) \frac{\partial}{\partial y}, \\ \text{In } (u, v) \in U_1, \quad X_1 &= u^k P\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + u^k R\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial v}, \\ \text{In } (r, s) \in U_2, \quad X_2 &= -r^l Q\left(\frac{s}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + r^l R\left(\frac{s}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right) \frac{\partial}{\partial s}, \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

where k and l are least positive integers making the above vector fields into polynomial ones. This shows that \mathcal{F}_{ω} is a SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 with $\text{sing}(\mathcal{F}_{\omega}) = S_P \cap S_Q \cap S_R$.

1.10 Holomorphic Vector Fields on \mathbb{CP}^2 So far it should seem to be that the SHFC's \mathcal{F}_{ω} constructed on \mathbb{CP}^2 are realized as integral curves of holomorphic *line fields* on \mathbb{CP}^2 rather than *vector fields*. This distinction should have been observed when we multiplied $\tilde{\omega}$ by a power of u to cancel the pole at $u = 0$ (cf. 1.9). Indeed, special geometry of the projective plane makes the set of holomorphic vector fields on \mathbb{CP}^2 very small, so that in order to obtain sufficiently rich examples we have to allow SHFC's which arise as integral curves of holomorphic line fields.

The following proposition describes all holomorphic vector fields on \mathbb{CP}^2 . The same characterization is true for \mathbb{CP}^n , as can be shown by a coordinate-free argument [CKP], but here we present a very simple proof for \mathbb{CP}^2 .

1.11 Proposition *Every holomorphic vector field on \mathbb{CP}^2 is induced by a linear vector field on \mathbb{C}^3 .*

Proof. Let X be a holomorphic vector field on \mathbb{CP}^2 , which has the following expressions in three affine charts U_0, U_1 , and U_2 :

$$\text{In } (x, y) \in U_0 : X_0 = f_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + g_0 \frac{\partial}{\partial y},$$

$$\text{In } (u, v) \in U_1 : X_1 = f_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial u} + g_1 \frac{\partial}{\partial v},$$

$$\text{In } (r, s) \in U_2 : X_2 = f_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial r} + g_2 \frac{\partial}{\partial s}.$$

Since $(\phi_{01})_* X_0 = X_1$ and $(\phi_{02})_* X_0 = X_2$, we obtain

$$f_1(u, v) = -u^2 f_0\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) \quad (1)$$

$$g_1(u, v) = -uv f_0\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) + u g_0\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right), \quad (2)$$

and

$$f_2(r, s) = -r^2 g_0\left(\frac{s}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right) \quad (3)$$

$$g_2(r, s) = r f_0\left(\frac{s}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right) - r s g_0\left(\frac{s}{r}, \frac{1}{r}\right). \quad (4)$$

Consider the power series expansions $f_0(x, y) = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} a_{ij} x^i y^j$ and $g_0(x, y) = \sum_{i,j \geq 0} b_{ij} x^i y^j$. Since f_1, g_1, f_2, g_2 are holomorphic on \mathbb{C}^2 , we have the following:

$$a_{ij} = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad i + j \geq 3, \quad (\text{by (1)})$$

$$b_{ij} = 0 \quad \text{if} \quad i + j \geq 3, \quad (\text{by (2)})$$

$$a_{02} = b_{20} = 0, \quad a_{20} = b_{11}, \quad b_{02} = a_{11}, \quad (\text{by (2)})$$

and (3) and (4) give no new relations. Now it can be easily checked that X is induced by the linear vector field

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{X} &= (x_0 - a_{20}x_1 - a_{11}x_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_0} \\ &\quad + (a_{00}x_0 + (a_{10} + 1)x_1 + a_{01}x_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_1} \\ &\quad + (b_{00}x_0 + b_{10}x_1 + (b_{01} + 1)x_2) \frac{\partial}{\partial x_2} \end{aligned}$$

on \mathbb{C}^3 . Conversely, every linear vector field on \mathbb{C}^3 gives a holomorphic vector field on \mathbb{CP}^2 , and we are done. \square

As a result, every holomorphic vector field on \mathbb{CP}^2 is seen in the affine chart (x, y) as $X_0 = f_0 \partial/\partial x + g_0 \partial/\partial y$, where

$$\begin{aligned} f_0(x, y) &= a + bx + cy + x(dx + ey) \\ g_0(x, y) &= a' + b'x + c'y + y(dx + ey), \end{aligned} \quad (5)$$

for some complex constants a, a' , etc.

Rigidity of SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2

Our aim here is to give in detail the proof of the remarkable fact that every SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 is of the form \mathcal{F}_ω for some polynomial 1-form ω on \mathbb{C}^2 (equivalently, a polynomial vector field on \mathbb{C}^2). The same proof works for every \mathbb{CP}^n , $n \geq 2$, with only minor modifications. We refer the reader to [GO] for a more general set up. Another proof for this fact can be achieved by methods of algebraic geometry (see [I3]).

The proof goes along the following lines: First we associate to each SHFC on a complex manifold M a (holomorphic) line bundle $B' \hookrightarrow TM$ over $M \setminus E$ (E is an analytic subvariety of M , as in Definition 1.3). Then we show that B' may be extended to a tangent line bundle B over M (Theorem 1.15). This establishes a natural relationship between SHFC's on M and holomorphic “bundle maps” $\beta : B \rightarrow TM$. Rigidity of line bundles in the case $M = \mathbb{CP}^2$ will then be applied to show that each bundle map $\beta : B \rightarrow T\mathbb{CP}^2$ is induced by a polynomial 1-form on \mathbb{C}^2 (Corollary 1.21). The foundational material on holomorphic line bundles on complex manifolds used here can be found in [GH] or [Kod].

1.12 SHFC's and Line Bundles Let \mathcal{F} be a SHFC on a complex manifold M . Let $\{(U_i, \varphi_i)\}_{i \in I}$ be the collection of foliation charts on $M' := M \setminus E$. By 1.1(ii) the transition functions $\varphi_{ij} = \varphi_i \circ \varphi_j^{-1} = (\varphi_{ij}^1, \dots, \varphi_{ij}^n)$ satisfy $\partial \varphi_{ij}^k / \partial z_1 = 0$ for $2 \leq k \leq n$. Applying the chain rule to $\varphi_{ij}^1 = \varphi_{ik}^1 \circ \varphi_{kj}^1$, we obtain

$$\frac{\partial \varphi_{ij}^1}{\partial z_1}(p) = \frac{\partial \varphi_{ik}^1}{\partial z_1}(\varphi_{kj}(p)) \frac{\partial \varphi_{kj}^1}{\partial z_1}(p) \quad (1)$$

for every $p \in \varphi_i(U_i \cap U_j \cap U_k)$. Define $\xi_{ij} : U_i \cap U_j \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ by

$$\xi_{ij}(p) := \frac{\partial \varphi_{ij}^1}{\partial z_1}(\varphi_j(p)). \quad (2)$$

Evidently one has the cocycle relation $\xi_{ij} = \xi_{ik} \cdot \xi_{kj}$ on $U_i \cap U_j \cap U_k$, thus obtaining a holomorphic line bundle B' on M' . This line bundle has a natural holomorphic injection into TM in such a way that the image of the fiber over p under this injection coincides with the tangent line to \mathcal{L}_p at p . To see this, observe that

$$B' = \bigcup_{i \in I} (U_i \times \mathbb{C}) / \sim,$$

where $(p, t) \in U_i \times \mathbb{C}$ is identified with $(q, t') \in U_j \times \mathbb{C}$ if and only if $p = q$ and $t = \xi_{ij}(p)t'$. Let $B'_p, p \in M'$, be the fiber of B' over p and define $\beta'_i : U_i \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow TM|_{U_i}$ by

$$\beta'_i(p, t) := t((\varphi_i^{-1})_* \frac{\partial}{\partial z_1})(p). \quad (3)$$

It follows then from (2) that if $p \in U_i \cap U_j$ and $(p, t) \sim (p, t')$, then $\beta'_i(p, t) = \beta'_j(p, t')$. Therefore, the β_i give rise to a holomorphic bundle map $\beta' : B' \rightarrow TM$ which is injective and $\beta'(B'_p)$ is the tangent line to \mathcal{L}_p at p , a subspace of $T_p M$.

Now there is a natural question: Can B' be extended to a line bundle over all of M ? The crucial point for the answer, which is affirmative, is the condition that the codimension of E is > 1 . Recall the following classical theorem of F. Hartogs (see [W] for a proof).

1.13 Theorem *Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a domain and $E \subset U$ be an analytic subvariety of U of codimension > 1 . Then every holomorphic (resp. meromorphic) function on $U \setminus E$ can be extended to a holomorphic (resp. meromorphic) function on U . \square*

Using this theorem one can extend line bundles induced by SHFC's. To this end, we have to prove the following simple but remarkable proposition (cf. [GO]). The letter E will always denote an analytic subvariety of the ambient space which satisfies Definition 1.3.

1.14 Proposition *Let $U \subset \mathbb{C}^n$ be a domain and \mathcal{F} be a SHFC on U . Then for each $p \in U$ there exists a holomorphic vector field X on some neighborhood U_p of p such that X is non-vanishing on $U_p \setminus E$ and is tangent to the leaves of \mathcal{F} . This X is unique up to multiplication by a holomorphic function which is non-zero in a neighborhood of p . Moreover, $q \in U_p \cap E$ is a removable singularity of \mathcal{F} if and only if $X(q) \neq 0$.*

Proof. There is nothing to prove if $p \notin E$, so let $p \in E$ and let U_p be a connected neighborhood of p in U . Then $U'_p := U_p \setminus E$ is open and connected. Each $q \in U'_p$ has a small connected neighborhood $U_q \subset U'_p$ on which there is a holomorphic vector field representing \mathcal{F} on U_q . Without loss of generality we may assume that the first component of these vector fields is not identically zero over U'_p . If (Y_1, \dots, Y_n) is the vector field representing \mathcal{F} on U_q , then $(1, Y_2/Y_1, \dots, Y_n/Y_1)$ is a meromorphic vector field on U_q representing \mathcal{F} on $U_q \setminus \{\text{zeros of } Y_1\}$. Repeating this argument for each $q \in U'_p$, one concludes that there are meromorphic functions F_2, \dots, F_n defined on U'_p such that $(1, F_2, \dots, F_n)$ represents \mathcal{F} on $U'_p \setminus \{\text{poles of the } F_i \text{ in } U'_p\}$. By Theorem 1.13 each function F_i may be extended to a meromorphic function on U_p (still denoted by F_i) since the codimension of $U_p \cap E$ is > 1 . The germ of F_i can be uniquely written as $F_i = f_i/g_i$ by choosing U_p small enough, where f_i and g_i are

relatively prime holomorphic functions on U_p . Then $X := (g, gF_2, \dots, gF_n)$ is a holomorphic vector field on U_p representing \mathcal{F} on $U'_p \setminus \{\text{zeros of } g\}$, where g is the least common multiple of the g_i . Note that $\text{codim } \{z : X(z) = 0\} > 1$.

Now let $q \in U'_p$, and (U, φ) be a foliation chart around q . The vector field φ_*X has the form $h \partial/\partial z_1$ since it is tangent to the horizontal lines $\{z_2 = \text{const.}, \dots, z_n = \text{const.}\}$ away from zeros of $g \circ \varphi^{-1}$. Since the zero set of h either is empty or has codimension 1, while the zero set of φ_*X has codimension > 1 , it follows that h is nowhere zero and $X(q) \neq 0$. Thus $X(q)$ is tangent to \mathcal{L}_q at q .

For the uniqueness part, let \tilde{X} be another such vector field. Then $\tilde{X} = \xi X$ on U'_p , where $\xi : U'_p \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ is holomorphic. Extend ξ over U_p by Theorem 1.13. This new ξ is nowhere vanishing, since its zero set, if non-empty, would have codimension 1.

Finally, let $q \in U_p \cap E$ be a removable singularity of \mathcal{F} . Choose a compatible chart (U, φ) around q (cf. 1.3) and let $\tilde{X} = \varphi_*^{-1}(\partial/\partial z_1)$. Then \tilde{X} describes \mathcal{F} on U , so by the above uniqueness we have $\tilde{X} = \xi X$, with ξ being a holomorphic non-vanishing function on some neighborhood of q . Thus $X(q) \neq 0$. Conversely, suppose that $X(q) \neq 0$, and let (U, φ) be a local chart around q straightening the integral curves of X , i.e., $\varphi_*(X|_U) = \partial/\partial z_1$. Then it is evident that (U, φ) is compatible with every foliation chart of \mathcal{F} in U'_p . \square

Now let \mathcal{F} be a SHFC on M and $\beta' : B' \rightarrow TM$ be the bundle map constructed in 1.12. According to Proposition 1.14, each $p \in M$ has a neighborhood U_i and a holomorphic vector field X_i defined on U_i representing \mathcal{F} on $U_i \setminus E$. By the uniqueness part of 1.14, whenever $U_i \cap U_j \neq \emptyset$, we have $X_j = \xi_{ij} X_i$ on $U_i \cap U_j$, where $\xi_{ij} : U_i \cap U_j \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ is holomorphic. Let B be the line bundle over M defined by the cocycle $\{\xi_{ij}\}$. As in the construction of β' in 1.12(3), define $\beta_i : U_i \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow TM|_{U_i}$ by

$$\beta_i(p, t) := tX_i(p). \quad (1)$$

Definition of B shows that β_i 's patch together to yield a well-defined bundle map $\beta : B \rightarrow TM$ for which $\beta(B_p)$ is the tangent line to \mathcal{L}_p at p if $p \notin E$. Note that B is an extension of B' since $\beta^{-1} \circ \beta' : B' \rightarrow B|_{M'}$ is an isomorphism of line bundles. If $\eta : B \rightarrow TM$ is another bundle map which represents \mathcal{F} away from E , then $\eta : U_i \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow TM|_{U_i}$ satisfies $\eta(p, t) = t\lambda_i(p)X_i(p)$ for $p \in U_i \setminus E$, where $\lambda_i : U_i \setminus E \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is non-vanishing. Extend λ_i to U_i by Theorem 1.13. Note that the action of η on B_p is well-defined, so that $\lambda_i(p) = \lambda_j(p)$ if $p \in U_i \cap U_j$. Defining $\lambda : M \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ by $\lambda|_{U_i} := \lambda_i$, we see that $\eta = \lambda \cdot \beta$. Furthermore, λ can only vanish on E , but its zero set, if non-empty, would have to have codimension 1. Therefore, λ does not vanish at all. Finally, the last part of Proposition 1.14 and relation (1) show that $p \in E$ is a removable singularity of \mathcal{F} if and only if $\beta(B_p) \neq 0$.

Summarizing the above argument, we have proved the following

1.15 Theorem *The line bundle B' over $M \setminus E$ associated to a SHFC \mathcal{F} on M can be extended to a line bundle B over M . There exists a holomorphic bundle map $\beta : B \rightarrow TM$ for which $\beta(B_p)$ is the tangent line to \mathcal{L}_p at p if $p \notin E$. β is unique up to multiplication by a nowhere vanishing holomorphic function on M . A point $p \in E$ is a removable singularity of \mathcal{F} if and only if $\beta(B_p) \neq 0$. \square*

1.16 Remarks

(a) It follows from the last part of Theorem 1.15 that $\text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is precisely $\{p \in M : \beta(B_p) = 0\}$; in particular, after removing all the removable singularities of \mathcal{F} in E , $\text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ turns out to be an analytic subvariety of M of codimension > 1 .

(b) If M is a compact complex manifold (in particular, if $M = \mathbb{CP}^2$), then every two bundle maps $\beta, \beta' : B \rightarrow TM$ representing \mathcal{F} differ by a non-zero multiplicative constant.

(c) Suppose that \mathcal{F} is a SHFC on M and $\beta : B \rightarrow TM$ and $\tilde{\beta} : \tilde{B} \rightarrow TM$ are two bundle maps, where B and \tilde{B} are two line bundles over M representing \mathcal{F} . By the construction of our bundle maps, we may suppose that B (resp. \tilde{B}) is formed by $(\{U_i\}, \{\xi_{ij}\})$ (resp. $(\{V_k\}, \{\eta_{kl}\})$) and there are holomorphic vector fields X_i on U_i (resp. Y_k on V_k) satisfying $X_j = \xi_{ij}X_i$ on $U_i \cap U_j$ (resp. $Y_l = \eta_{kl}Y_k$ on $V_k \cap V_l$) and $\beta_i(p, t) := tX_i(p)$ (resp. $\tilde{\beta}_k(p, t) := tY_k(p)$). Since B and \tilde{B} both represent \mathcal{F} , for every i, k with $U_i \cap V_k \neq \emptyset$, there is a nowhere vanishing holomorphic function λ_{ik} on $(U_i \cap V_k) \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ such that $X_i(p) = \lambda_{ik}(p)Y_k(p)$ for all $p \in (U_i \cap V_k) \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$. By Theorem 1.13 λ_{ik} can be extended to $U_i \cap V_k$. Note that the extended function cannot vanish at all, since its only possible zero set is $U_i \cap V_k \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ which has codimension > 1 . Now define $\psi : B \rightarrow \tilde{B}$ by mapping the class of $(p, t) \in U_i \times \mathbb{C}$ to the class of $(p, t\lambda_{ik}(p)) \in V_k \times \mathbb{C}$. It is quite easy to see that ψ defines an isomorphism of line bundles with $\beta = \tilde{\beta} \circ \psi$.

Conversely, let $\beta : B \rightarrow TM$ represents \mathcal{F} . If \tilde{B} is any line bundle over M with bundle map $\tilde{\beta} : \tilde{B} \rightarrow TM$ isomorphic to B by $\psi : B \rightarrow \tilde{B}$ such that $\beta = \tilde{\beta} \circ \psi$, then $\tilde{\beta} : \tilde{B} \rightarrow TM$ also represents \mathcal{F} .

1.17 Line Bundles and $H^1(M, \mathcal{O}^*)$ Every holomorphic line bundle B on a complex manifold M is uniquely determined by an open covering $\mathcal{U} = \{U_i\}_{i \in I}$ of M and a family $\{\xi_{ij}\}_{i, j \in I}$ of non-vanishing holomorphic functions on each $U_i \cap U_j \neq \emptyset$ satisfying the cocycle relation $\xi_{ij} = \xi_{ik} \cdot \xi_{kj}$ on $U_i \cap U_j \cap U_k$. Thus $\{\xi_{ij}\}$ may be regarded as an element of $Z^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}^*)$, the group of Čech 1-cocycles with coefficients in the sheaf of non-vanishing holomorphic functions on M , with respect to the covering \mathcal{U} . Let B' be another line bundle on M defined by cocycle $\{\eta_{ij}\}$. It is not difficult to see that B' is isomorphic to B if and only if there exist non-vanishing holomorphic functions $f_i : U_i \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*$ such that $\eta_{ij} = (f_i/f_j)\xi_{ij}$ on $U_i \cap U_j$. Interpreting $\{\xi_{ij}\}$ and $\{\eta_{ij}\}$ as elements of $Z^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}^*)$, the last condition may be written as $\{\xi_{ij}/\eta_{ij}\} \in B^1(\mathcal{U}, \mathcal{O}^*)$, the group of Čech 1-coboundaries. We conclude that *two holomorphic line bundles on M*

are isomorphic if and only if they represent the same element of the Čech cohomology group $H^1(M, \mathcal{O}^*) := Z^1(M, \mathcal{O}^*)/B^1(M, \mathcal{O}^*)$.

1.18 Line Bundles on \mathbb{CP}^2 Most of the results presented here are true for \mathbb{CP}^n , $n \geq 2$. However, we only treat the case $n = 2$ for simplicity of exposition.

Consider the short exact sequence of sheaves

$$0 \rightarrow \mathbb{Z} \xrightarrow{2\pi i} \mathcal{O} \xrightarrow{\exp} \mathcal{O}^* \rightarrow 0$$

on M . From this sequence we obtain the long exact sequence of cohomology groups

$$\cdots \rightarrow H^1(M, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow H^1(M, \mathcal{O}^*) \xrightarrow{c_1} H^2(M, \mathbb{Z}) \rightarrow H^2(M, \mathcal{O}) \rightarrow \cdots \quad (1)$$

For every line bundle $B \in H^1(M, \mathcal{O}^*)$, $c_1(B) \in H^2(M, \mathbb{Z})$ is called the *first Chern class* of B . Explicitly, if $B = [\{\xi_{ij}\}]$ is defined for a covering $\mathcal{U} = \{U_i\}$ for which every U_i is connected, every $U_i \cap U_j$ is simply-connected, and every $U_i \cap U_j \cap U_k$ is connected, then $c_1(B) = [\{c_{ijk}\}]$, where $c_{ijk} := 1/(2\pi\sqrt{-1})\{\log \xi_{jk} - \log \xi_{ik} + \log \xi_{ij}\}$ and the branches of logarithms are arbitrarily chosen [Kod].

There are two basic facts about the sequence (1) in the case $M = \mathbb{CP}^2$. First, for every $i \geq 1$ we have $H^i(\mathbb{CP}^2, \mathcal{O}) = 0$ as a consequence of the Hodge Decomposition Theorem [GH]. Second, $H^2(\mathbb{CP}^2, \mathbb{Z}) \simeq \mathbb{Z}$ [GH]. Therefore, c_1 is an isomorphism in (1), $H^1(\mathbb{CP}^2, \mathcal{O}^*)$ is the infinite cyclic group \mathbb{Z} , and every line bundle on \mathbb{CP}^2 is determined up to isomorphism by its first Chern class (cf. 1.17).

Now consider \mathbb{CP}^2 with affine charts $\{(U_i, \phi_i^{-1})\}_{i=0,1,2}$, as in 1.7. For every integer n , define a line bundle $B(n)$ on \mathbb{CP}^2 whose cocycle $\{\xi_{ij}\}_{i,j=0,1,2}$ is given by

$$\xi_{ij} : U_i \cap U_j \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^*, \quad i, j = 0, 1, 2$$

$$\xi_{ij}[x_0, x_1, x_2] := \left(\frac{x_j}{x_i}\right)^n. \quad (2)$$

It is not difficult to check that $B(-1)$, called the *canonical line bundle* over \mathbb{CP}^2 , and its dual bundle $B(1)$ are both generators for the infinite cyclic group $H^1(\mathbb{CP}^2, \mathcal{O}^*)$. By a standard convention we define $c_1(B(1)) = 1$. It follows that $c_1(B(n)) = n$ for all integers n .

Adding up the above remarks, it follows that *every holomorphic line bundle B on \mathbb{CP}^2 is isomorphic to $B(n)$, where $n = c_1(B)$* .

Now suppose that \mathcal{F} is a SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 , and let $\beta : B \rightarrow T\mathbb{CP}^2$ be its associated bundle map (see Theorem 1.15). Choose $n = c_1(B)$ so that B is isomorphic to $B(n)$ by some $\psi : B \rightarrow B(n)$. By 1.16(c), if $\tilde{\beta}$ is defined by $\tilde{\beta} := \beta \circ \psi^{-1}$, then $\tilde{\beta} : B(n) \rightarrow T\mathbb{CP}^2$ is a bundle map which also represents \mathcal{F} .

1.19 Explicit Form of SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2 In view of the remarks in the last section, we are now going to determine the explicit form of every holomorphic bundle map

$\beta : B(-n+1) \rightarrow T\mathbb{CP}^2$ for every integer n . (We choose $-n+1$ instead of n just to make later formulations easier.)

Once again consider \mathbb{CP}^2 equipped with three affine charts $(U_i, \phi_i^{-1}), i = 0, 1, 2$. Restricting β to $U_i \times \mathbb{C}$, there exists a holomorphic vector field X_i on U_i representing the action of $\beta_i : U_i \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow TU_i \simeq U_i \times \mathbb{C}^2$. In other words, $\beta_i(p, t) = (p, tX_i(p))$. Let $X_0 := f(x, y)\partial/\partial x + g(x, y)\partial/\partial y$ and $X_1 := \tilde{f}(u, v)\partial/\partial u + \tilde{g}(u, v)\partial/\partial v$, where $f, g, \tilde{f}, \tilde{g}$ are holomorphic on \mathbb{C}^2 . Set $\tilde{U}_0 := U_0 \setminus \{(x, y) : x = 0\}$ and $\tilde{U}_1 := U_1 \setminus \{(u, v) : u = 0\}$. We have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} \tilde{U}_0 \times \mathbb{C} & \xrightarrow{\xi} & \tilde{U}_1 \times \mathbb{C} \\ \downarrow \beta_0 & & \downarrow \beta_1 \\ T\tilde{U}_0 \simeq \tilde{U}_0 \times \mathbb{C}^2 & \xrightarrow{(\phi_{01})_*} & T\tilde{U}_1 \simeq \tilde{U}_1 \times \mathbb{C}^2 \end{array}$$

where $\xi(x, y, t) := (u, v, t/\xi_{01}(x, y))$. Note that by 1.18(2), $\xi_{01}(x, y) = \xi_{01}[1, x, y] = x^{-n+1} = u^{n-1}$ so that $\xi(x, y, t) = (u, v, u^{-n+1}t)$. It follows that $(\phi_{01})_*X_0 = u^{-n+1}X_1$, or

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(u, v) &= -u^{n+1}f\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right), \\ \tilde{g}(u, v) &= -u^n[vf\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) - g\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right)]. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

Since \tilde{f} and \tilde{g} are holomorphic on \mathbb{C}^2 , (1) shows that if $n \leq -1$, then f and g both vanish. So let us assume that $n \geq 0$.

Suppose that $f = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} f_k$ and $g = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} g_k$, where f_k and g_k are the homogeneous parts of degree k of the power series expansions of f and g . It follows then from (1) that $f_k \equiv g_k \equiv 0$ for $k \geq n+2$, and

$$vf_{n+1}(1, v) - g_{n+1}(1, v) \equiv 0. \tag{2}$$

Coming back to the affine chart $(x, y) \in U_0$, we obtain from (2) that

$$yf_{n+1}(x, y) - xg_{n+1}(x, y) \equiv 0. \tag{3}$$

It is easy to see that there are no other restrictions on these homogeneous polynomials. Thus we have proved the following

1.20 Theorem *Let $\beta : B(-n+1) \rightarrow T\mathbb{CP}^2$ be a holomorphic bundle map. If $n \leq -1$, then $\beta \equiv 0$. If $n \geq 0$, then in the affine chart $(x, y) \in U_0$, β is given by a polynomial vector field of the form*

$$\sum_{k=0}^{n+1} f_k \frac{\partial}{\partial x} + \sum_{k=0}^{n+1} g_k \frac{\partial}{\partial y},$$

where f_k and g_k are homogeneous polynomials of degree k , and $yf_{n+1} - xg_{n+1} \equiv 0$. \square

Now let \mathcal{F} be a SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 and let $\beta : B \rightarrow T\mathbb{CP}^2$ represent \mathcal{F} . Put $n = -c_1(B) + 1$. Then, by the above theorem \mathcal{F} is induced by a polynomial 1-form

$$\omega = \left[\left(\sum_{k=0}^n f_k \right) + xh \right] dy - \left[\left(\sum_{k=0}^n g_k \right) + yh \right] dx,$$

in the affine chart U_0 , where $h = f_{n+1}/x = g_{n+1}/y$ is a homogeneous polynomial of degree n or $h \equiv 0$. Let us assume for a moment that the latter happens, i.e., $f_{n+1} \equiv g_{n+1} \equiv 0$. Then, rewriting 1.19(1) gives us

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f}(u, v) &= -u^{n+1} \sum_{k=0}^n u^{-k} f_k(1, v), \\ \tilde{g}(u, v) &= -u^n \sum_{k=0}^n u^{-k} [v f_k(1, v) - g_k(1, v)]. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

This shows that $v f_n(1, v) - g_n(1, v) \not\equiv 0$ since otherwise \tilde{f} and \tilde{g} would have a common factor u , meaning that β would vanish on the entire line $u = 0$ (contradicting the fact that β must vanish at finitely many points). We summarize the above observations in the following

1.21 Corollary *Let \mathcal{F} be a SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 and $\beta : B \rightarrow T\mathbb{CP}^2$ be any holomorphic bundle map representing \mathcal{F} . Then $c_1(B) \leq 1$. If $n = -c_1(B) + 1$, then \mathcal{F} is given by a unique (up to a multiplicative constant) polynomial 1-form*

$$\omega = (f + xh) dy - (g + yh) dx \tag{1}$$

in the affine chart $(x, y) \in U_0$. Here

- $f = \sum_{k=0}^n f_k$ and $g = \sum_{k=0}^n g_k$, with f_k and g_k being homogeneous polynomials of degree k ,
- either h is a non-zero homogeneous polynomial of degree n , or if $h \equiv 0$, then $y f_n - x g_n \not\equiv 0$,
- two polynomials $f + xh$ and $g + yh$ have no common factor. \square

Geometric Degree of a SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2

Here we show that the “cohomological degree” $n = -c_1(B) + 1$ of a SHFC \mathcal{F} given by Corollary 1.21 coincides with a geometric invariant which we will call the “geometric degree” of \mathcal{F} . Roughly speaking, the geometric degree of \mathcal{F} is the number of points a generic projective line is tangent to the leaves of \mathcal{F} . This notion allows us to give a stratification of the space of all SHFC’s on \mathbb{CP}^2 .

1.22 Definition of Geometric Degree Let \mathcal{F} be a SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 and L be any projective line such that $L \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is not a leaf of \mathcal{F} . A point $p \in L$ is called

a *tangency point* of \mathcal{F} and L if either $p \in \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$, or $p \notin \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ and the tangent lines to L and \mathcal{L}_p at p coincide.

Let \mathcal{F} be of the form $\mathcal{F}_\omega : \{\omega = Pdy - Qdx = 0\}$ in the affine chart $(x, y) \in U_0$, and $L \cap U_0$ be parametrized by $\ell(T) = (x_0 + aT, y_0 + bT)$, where $p = (x_0, y_0) = \ell(0)$. Then it is clear that p is a tangency point of \mathcal{F} and L if and only if $T = 0$ is a root of the polynomial $T \mapsto bP(\ell(T)) - aQ(\ell(T))$. The *order* of tangency of \mathcal{F} and L at p is defined to be the multiplicity of $T = 0$ as a root of this polynomial. Define

$$m(\mathcal{F}, L) := \sum_p (\text{order of tangency of } \mathcal{F} \text{ and } L \text{ at } p),$$

where the (finite) sum is taken over all the tangency points.

It is quite elementary to show that $m(\mathcal{F}, L)$ does not depend on L (as long as $L \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is not a leaf), so that we can call it the *geometric degree* of \mathcal{F} .

1.23 Theorem *Let \mathcal{F} be a SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 and $n = -c_1(B) + 1$, where B is the line bundle associated with \mathcal{F} . Let L be any projective line such that $L \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is not a leaf. Then $m(\mathcal{F}, L) = n$. In particular, a SHFC \mathcal{F} has geometric degree n if and only if \mathcal{F} is induced by a 1-form ω as in 1.21(1) in which h is a non-zero homogeneous polynomial of degree n , or $h \equiv 0$ and $yf_n - xg_n \not\equiv 0$. \square*

Proof. Let $n = -c_1(B) + 1$ so that \mathcal{F} is induced by a 1-form ω as in 1.21(1). Take a projective line L such that $L \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is not a leaf. Since the normal form 1.21(1) is invariant under projective transformations, we may assume that L is the x -axis. By 1.21(1), $(x, 0) \in L \cap U_0$ is a tangency point if and only if $g(x, 0) = \sum_{k=0}^n g_k(x, 0) = 0$. As for the point at infinity for L , consider the affine chart $(u, v) = (1/x, y/x) \in U_1$ in which L is given by the line $\{v = 0\}$. By 1.19(1), the foliation is described by the polynomial 1-form $\omega' = \tilde{f}dv - \tilde{g}du$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \tilde{f} &= - \sum_{k=0}^n u^{n+1-k} f_k(1, v) - h(1, v), \\ \tilde{g} &= - \sum_{k=0}^n u^{n-k} [v f_k(1, v) - g_k(1, v)]. \end{aligned} \tag{1}$$

This shows that L has a tangency point at infinity if and only if $u = 0$ is a root of $\tilde{g}(u, 0) = 0$, or $g_n(1, 0) = 0$ by 1.23(1). To prove the theorem, we distinguish two cases:

(i) The polynomial $x \mapsto g_n(x, 0)$ is not identically zero. In this case, $\sum_{k=0}^n g_k(x, 0)$ is a polynomial of degree n in x , so there are exactly n finite tangency points on L counting multiplicities. Note that the point at infinity for L is not a tangency point since $g_n(1, 0) \neq 0$. So in this case, $m(\mathcal{F}, L) = n$.

(ii) There is a largest $0 \leq j < n$ such that $x \mapsto g_j(x, 0)$ is not identically zero (otherwise $\sum_{k=0}^n g_k(x, 0)$ would be everywhere zero, so $L \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ would be a leaf). This means that $g(x, 0) = 0$ has exactly j roots counting multiplicities. In this case, the point at infinity for L is a tangency point of order $n - j$. In fact, 1.23(1) shows that $\tilde{g}(u, 0) = -\sum_{k=0}^n u^{n-k} g_k(1, 0) = -\sum_{k=0}^j u^{n-k} g_k(1, 0)$, which has a root of multiplicity $n - j$ at $u = 0$. Thus, there are n tangency points on L altogether, so again $m(\mathcal{F}, L) = n$. \square

As an example, 1.11(5) shows that \mathcal{F} is induced by a holomorphic vector field on \mathbb{CP}^2 if and only if the geometric degree of \mathcal{F} is ≤ 1 .

The set of all SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2 of geometric degree n is denoted by \mathcal{D}_n . Each \mathcal{D}_n is topologized in the natural way: a neighborhood of $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{D}_n$ consists of all foliations of geometric degree n whose defining polynomials have coefficients close to that of \mathcal{F} , up to multiplication by a non-zero constant. To be more accurate, consider the complex linear space of all polynomial 1-forms ω as in 1.21(1). By 1.16(b), ω and ω' define the same foliation if and only if there exists a non-zero constant λ such that $\omega' = \lambda\omega$. Therefore \mathcal{D}_n may be considered as an open subset of the complex projective space \mathbb{CP}^N , where N is the dimension of the above linear space minus one, that is $N = 2 \sum_{k=1}^{n+1} k + (n+1) - 1 = n^2 + 4n + 2$. It is not difficult to check that \mathcal{D}_n is connected and dense in this projective space.

1.24 Corollary *The set $\mathcal{D}_n(n \geq 0)$ of all SHFC's of geometric degree n on \mathbb{CP}^2 can be identified with an open, connected and dense subset of the complex projective space \mathbb{CP}^N , where $N = n^2 + 4n + 2$. So we can equip \mathcal{D}_n with the induced topology and a natural Lebesgue measure class.* \square

The definition of \mathcal{D}_n allows us to decompose the space \mathcal{S} of all SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2 into a disjoint union $\bigcup \mathcal{D}_n$ and topologize it in a natural way. A subset \mathcal{U} of \mathcal{S} is open if and only if $\mathcal{U} \cap \mathcal{D}_n$ is open for every n . Hence in this topology every \mathcal{D}_n is a connected component of \mathcal{S} . Similarly, \mathcal{S} inherits a natural Lebesgue measure class: A set $\mathcal{U} \subset \mathcal{S}$ has measure zero if and only if $\mathcal{U} \cap \mathcal{D}_n$ has measure zero in \mathcal{D}_n .

Line at Infinity as a Leaf

Let us find conditions on a 1-form ω which guarantee that the line at infinity $L_0 = \mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus U_0$ with singular points of \mathcal{F}_ω deleted is a leaf. Consider a SHFC $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{D}_n$ induced by a polynomial 1-form ω as 1.21(1): $\omega = (f + xh)dy - (g + yh)dx$, where $f = \sum_{k=0}^n f_k$, $g = \sum_{k=0}^n g_k$ and h is either a non-zero homogeneous polynomial of degree n , or $h \equiv 0$ but $yf_n - xg_n \neq 0$.

1.25 Theorem *The line at infinity L_0 with singular points of $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{D}_n$ deleted is a leaf of \mathcal{F} if and only if $h \equiv 0$.*

Proof. This follows easily from the proof of Theorem 1.23. In fact, $L_0 \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is a leaf if and only if the line $\{u = 0\}$ is a solution of $\omega' = \tilde{f}dv - \tilde{g}du = 0$ in 1.23. By 1.23(1), this happens if and only if $h(1, v) \equiv 0$. Since h is a homogeneous polynomial, the latter condition is equivalent to $h \equiv 0$. \square

1.26 Remark Here is an alternative notation for the polynomial 1-forms which will be used in many subsequent discussions. Let

$$\omega = (f + xh)dy - (g + yh)dx = Pdy - Qdx,$$

as in 1.21(1). Define

$$R(x, y) = yP(x, y) - xQ(x, y) = yf(x, y) - xg(x, y)$$

as in 1.9(1), and note that $\deg R \leq n + 1$. Then $\mathcal{F}|_{U_1}$ is given by $\{\omega' = 0\}$, where

$$\omega'(u, v) = u^k P\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right)dv - u^k R\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right)du,$$

and, as in 1.9(1), k is the least positive integer which makes ω' a polynomial 1-form. (Note that this representation should be identical to 1.23(1) up to a multiplicative constant.) If $h \not\equiv 0$, then $\deg P = n + 1$ and so $k = n + 1$. On the other hand, if $h \equiv 0$, then $yf_n - xg_n \not\equiv 0$ by Theorem 1.23 which means $\deg R = n + 1$. So again we have $k = n + 1$.

For a fixed \mathcal{F} we denote $L_0 \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ by \mathcal{L}_∞ , if it is indeed a leaf of \mathcal{F} . Frequently, we refer to \mathcal{L}_∞ as the *leaf at infinity*.

As can be seen from the above theorem, for a foliation $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{D}_n$ the line at infinity $L_0 \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is unlikely to be a leaf since this condition is equivalent to vanishing of a homogeneous polynomial. This is a result of the way we topologized the space \mathcal{S} of all SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2 using the topologies on the \mathcal{D}_n . The decomposition $\bigcup \mathcal{D}_n$ is quite natural from the geometric point of view; however, it leads to a rather peculiar condition on the polynomials describing the associated 1-form (Theorem 1.23). The situation can be changed in a delicate way by choosing a different decomposition $\mathcal{S} = \bigcup \mathcal{A}_n$ which is more natural from the point of view of differential equations in \mathbb{C}^2 but has no longer an intrinsic geometric meaning. Elements of \mathcal{A}_n are simply determined by the maximum degree of their defining polynomials.

1.27 Definition Fix the affine chart $(x, y) \in U_0$ and let $n \geq 0$. A SHFC \mathcal{F} is said to belong to the class \mathcal{A}_n if it is induced by a polynomial 1-form $\omega = Pdy - Qdx$ with $\max \{\deg P, \deg Q\} = n$ and P, Q relatively prime. The number n is called the *affine degree* of \mathcal{F} (with respect to U_0).

Note that \mathcal{A}_n is well-defined since if $\mathcal{F}_\omega = \mathcal{F}_{\omega'}$, then $\omega' = \lambda\omega$ for some non-zero constant λ . It is important to realize that unlike the condition $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{D}_n$ (normal form 1.21(1)), whether or not $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$ strongly depends on the choice of a particular affine coordinate system, and that is why we call n the “affine degree.”

Consider the complex linear space of all polynomial 1-forms $\omega = Pdy - Qdx$ with $\max\{\deg P, \deg Q\} \leq n$, which has dimension $(n+1)(n+2)$. Then, as in the case of \mathcal{D}_n , one has

1.28 Corollary *The set \mathcal{A}_n ($n \geq 0$) of all SHFC's of affine degree n on \mathbb{CP}^2 can be identified with an open, connected and dense subset of the complex projective space \mathbb{CP}^N , where $N = n^2 + 3n + 1$. So we can equip \mathcal{A}_n with the induced topology and a natural Lebesgue measure class. \square*

Using the decomposition of \mathcal{S} into the disjoint union of the \mathcal{A}_n , we can define a new topology and measure class on \mathcal{S} in the same way we did using the \mathcal{D}_n (see the remarks after Corollary 1.24). In this new topology, each class \mathcal{A}_n turns into a connected component of \mathcal{S} . The two topologies and measure classes are significantly different. As a first indication of this difference, let $\mathcal{F} : \{\omega = Pdy - Qdx = 0\} \in \mathcal{A}_n$ and decompose $P = \sum_{k=0}^n P_k$ and $Q = \sum_{k=0}^n Q_k$ into the sum of homogeneous polynomials P_k and Q_k of degree k . Then it easily follows from Theorems 1.23 and 1.25 that

1.29 Corollary *The line at infinity $L_0 \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is a leaf of $\mathcal{F} : \{Pdy - Qdx = 0\} \in \mathcal{A}_n$ if and only if $yP_n - xQ_n \neq 0$. \square*

One concludes that in \mathcal{A}_n it is very likely to have $L_0 \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ as a leaf, contrary to what we observed before in \mathcal{D}_n .

1.30 Corollary *Fix the affine chart $(x, y) \in U_0$ and a SHFC $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$.*

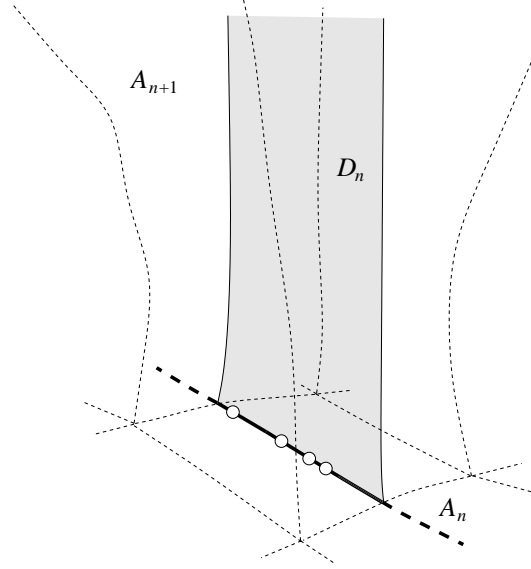
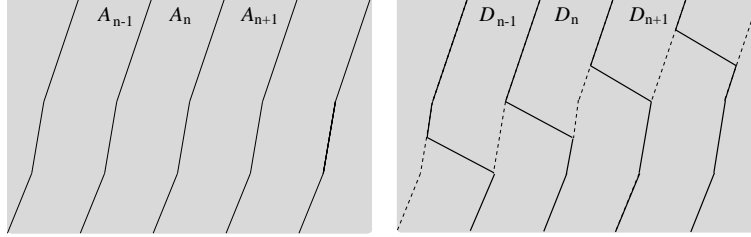
- *If the line at infinity $L_0 \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is a leaf, then $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n \cap \mathcal{D}_n$ so that*

$$\text{affine degree of } \mathcal{F} = \text{geometric degree of } \mathcal{F}.$$
- *Otherwise, $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n \cap \mathcal{D}_{n-1}$ so that*

$$\text{affine degree of } \mathcal{F} = (\text{geometric degree of } \mathcal{F}) + 1.$$

The main reason for the contrast between \mathcal{A}_n and \mathcal{D}_n is the fact that $\dim \mathcal{A}_n < \dim \mathcal{D}_n < \dim \mathcal{A}_{n+1}$. In fact, it is not hard to see that $\mathcal{D}_n \subset \mathcal{A}_n \cup \mathcal{A}_{n+1}$ and $\mathcal{A}_n \subset \mathcal{D}_{n-1} \cup \mathcal{D}_n$. Fig. 3 illustrates the first property while Fig. 4 is a schematic diagram of the set-theoretic relations between these classes.

1.31 Examples The two SHFC's

FIGURE 3. $\dim \mathcal{A}_n < \dim \mathcal{D}_n < \dim \mathcal{A}_{n+1}$ FIGURE 4. Set-theoretic relations between $\{\mathcal{D}_n\}$ and $\{\mathcal{A}_n\}$

$$\mathcal{F}_1 : \{x dy - y dx = 0\}$$

$$\mathcal{F}_2 : \{y dy - x dx = 0\}$$

both belong to \mathcal{A}_1 so they both have affine degree 1. However, \mathcal{F}_1 belongs to \mathcal{D}_0 hence has geometric degree 0, while \mathcal{F}_2 belongs to \mathcal{D}_1 and so it has geometric degree 1. Note that the line at infinity is *not* a leaf of \mathcal{F}_1 but it *is* a leaf of \mathcal{F}_2 .

As another example, let us illustrate how the topologies coming from the two decompositions $\mathcal{S} = \bigcup \mathcal{A}_n = \bigcup \mathcal{D}_n$ are different. Consider the two SHFC's

$$\mathcal{F} : \{x^2 dy - y^2 dx = 0\},$$

$$\mathcal{F}_\varepsilon : \{(x^2 + \varepsilon xy^2) dy - (y^2 + \varepsilon y^3) dx = 0\}.$$

As $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$, $\mathcal{F}_\varepsilon \rightarrow \mathcal{F}$ in the topology induced by $\bigcup \mathcal{D}_n$ but \mathcal{F}_ε does not converge in the topology induced by $\bigcup \mathcal{A}_n$.

1.32 A Complex One-Dimensional Analogy The following simple example may help understand the difference between the two decompositions $\{\mathcal{D}_n\}$ and $\{\mathcal{A}_n\}$: Let \mathbf{S} be the space of all linear conjugacy classes of complex polynomial maps in \mathbb{C} of degree at most 4 which are tangent to the identity map at the origin. This space can be naturally decomposed by the order of tangency near the fixed point: For $0 \leq n \leq 2$, consider the sets \mathbf{D}_n of conjugacy classes of normalized polynomials as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{D}_0 &= \langle z \mapsto z + z^4 \rangle \simeq \text{point} \\ \mathbf{D}_1 &= \langle z \mapsto z + z^3 + az^4 \rangle \simeq \mathbb{C} \\ \mathbf{D}_2 &= \langle z \mapsto z + z^2 + az^3 + bz^4 \rangle \simeq \mathbb{C}^2.\end{aligned}$$

Clearly $\mathbf{S} = \bigcup_{n=0}^2 \mathbf{D}_n$ and this decomposition induces a topology $\tau_{\mathbf{D}}$ and a measure class $\mu_{\mathbf{D}}$ on \mathbf{S} . On the other hand, one can consider the following conjugacy classes determined by the degree of polynomials (i.e., by their behavior near infinity):

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{A}_0 &= \langle z \mapsto z + z^2 \rangle \simeq \text{point} \\ \mathbf{A}_1 &= \langle z \mapsto z + az^2 + z^3 \rangle \simeq \mathbb{C} \\ \mathbf{A}_2 &= \langle z \mapsto z + az^2 + bz^3 + z^4 \rangle \simeq \mathbb{C}^2.\end{aligned}$$

This gives rise to a second decomposition $\mathbf{S} = \bigcup_{n=0}^2 \mathbf{A}_n$ hence a corresponding topology $\tau_{\mathbf{A}}$ and measure class $\mu_{\mathbf{A}}$ on \mathbf{S} . One has the relations

$$\begin{aligned}\mathbf{A}_0 &\subset \mathbf{D}_2 & \mathbf{D}_0 &\subset \mathbf{A}_2 \\ \mathbf{A}_1 &\subset \mathbf{D}_1 \cup \mathbf{D}_2 & \mathbf{D}_1 &\subset \mathbf{A}_1 \cup \mathbf{A}_2\end{aligned}$$

The topologies $\tau_{\mathbf{D}}$ and $\tau_{\mathbf{A}}$ and measure classes $\mu_{\mathbf{D}}$ and $\mu_{\mathbf{A}}$ are very different. For example, $\mathbf{D}_1 \subset \mathbf{S}$ is an open set in $\tau_{\mathbf{D}}$, but it is *not* open in $\tau_{\mathbf{A}}$ since $\mathbf{D}_1 \cap \mathbf{A}_1$ is a single point. Similarly, $\mathbf{D}_1 \subset \mathbf{A}_1 \cup \mathbf{A}_2$ has measure zero with respect to $\mu_{\mathbf{A}}$ but this is certainly not true with respect to $\mu_{\mathbf{D}}$.

1.33 Typical Properties Certain geometric or dynamical properties often hold for “most” and not all SHFC’s in \mathcal{A}_n or \mathcal{D}_n . In these cases, we can use the Lebesgue measure class to make sense of this fact. A property \mathcal{P} is said to be *typical* for elements of \mathcal{A}_n , or we say that a *typical* SHFC in \mathcal{A}_n satisfies \mathcal{P} , if $\{\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n : \mathcal{F} \text{ does not satisfy } \mathcal{P}\}$ has Lebesgue measure zero in \mathcal{A}_n . We can define a typical property in \mathcal{D}_n in a similar way.

For example, it follows from Theorem 1.25 and Corollary 1.29 that *having the line at infinity as a leaf is not typical in \mathcal{D}_n but it is typical in \mathcal{A}_n .*

1.34 Definition Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$. We say that \mathcal{F} has *Petrovskii-Landis property* if $L_0 \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is a leaf of \mathcal{F} and $L_0 \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ consists of $(n+1)$ distinct points in the affine chart $(u, v) \in U_1$. The class of all such \mathcal{F} is denoted by \mathcal{A}'_n .

Assuming $\mathcal{F} : \{Pdy - Qdx = 0\} \in \mathcal{A}'_n$, one has $yP_n - xQ_n \not\equiv 0$ by Corollary 1.29. On the other hand, using the notation of 1.26, if $R = yP - xQ$, we have $\deg R = n + 1$ and $L_0 \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F}) = \{(0, v) : u^{n+1}R(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u})|_{u=0} = 0\}$ in the affine chart $(u, v) \in U_1$. It follows that $u^{n+1}R(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u})|_{u=0}$ must have $n + 1$ distinct roots in v . The above two conditions on P and Q show that

1.35 Corollary *A typical SHFC in \mathcal{A}_n has the Petrovskiĭ-Landis property .* \square

Chapter 2

The Monodromy Group of a Leaf

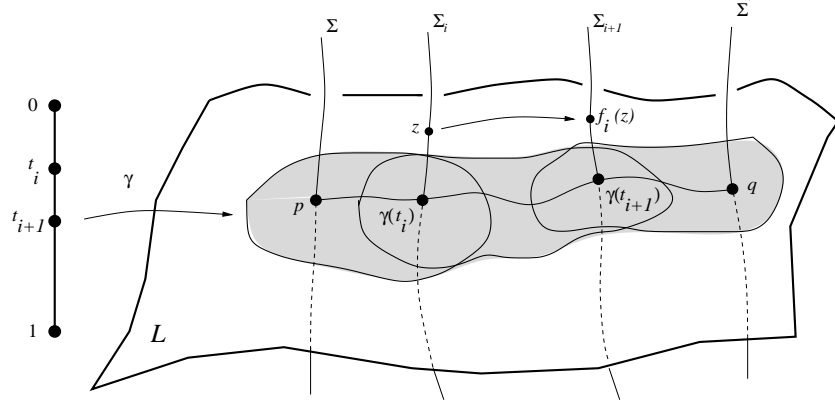
Given a SHFC \mathcal{F} on \mathbb{CP}^2 one can study individual leaves as Riemann surfaces. However, to study the so-called *transverse dynamics* of the foliation one needs a tool to describe rate of convergence or divergence of nearby leaves. The concept of holonomy, and in particular the monodromy of a leaf, first introduced by C. Ehresmann, is the most natural and essential tool for describing the transverse dynamics near the leaf. The point is that the transverse dynamics of a leaf depends directly on its fundamental group: the smaller $\pi_1(\mathcal{L})$ is, the simpler the behavior of the leaves near \mathcal{L} will be.

Holonomy Mapping and the Monodromy Group

Let \mathcal{F} be a SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 and \mathcal{L} be a non-singular leaf of \mathcal{F} . Fix $p, q \in \mathcal{L}$, and consider small sections $\Sigma, \Sigma' \simeq \mathbb{D}$ transversal to \mathcal{L} at p, q , respectively. Let $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathcal{L}$ be a continuous path with $\gamma(0) = p, \gamma(1) = q$. For each $z \in \Sigma$ near p one can “travel” on \mathcal{L}_z “over” $\gamma[0, 1]$ to reach Σ' at some point z' . To be precise, let $\{(U_i, \varphi_i)\}_{0 \leq i \leq n}$ be foliation charts of \mathcal{F} and $0 = t_0 < t_1 < \dots < t_n < t_{n+1} = 1$ be a partition of $[0, 1]$ such that if $U_i \cap U_j \neq \emptyset$ then $U_i \cup U_j$ is contained in a foliation chart, and $\gamma[t_i, t_{i+1}] \subset U_i$ for $0 \leq i \leq n$. For each $1 \leq i \leq n$ choose a section $\Sigma_i \simeq \mathbb{D}$ transversal to \mathcal{L} at $\gamma(t_i)$, and let $\Sigma_0 = \Sigma$ and $\Sigma_{n+1} = \Sigma'$ (see Fig. 5). Then for each $z \in \Sigma_i$ sufficiently close to $\gamma(t_i)$ the plaque of U_i passing through z meets Σ_{i+1} in a unique point $f_i(z)$, and $z \mapsto f_i(z)$ is holomorphic, with $f_i(\gamma(t_i)) = \gamma(t_{i+1})$. It follows that the composition $f_\gamma := f_n \circ \dots \circ f_0$ is defined for $z \in \Sigma$ near p , with $f_\gamma(p) = q$.

2.1 Definition The mapping f_γ is called the *holonomy* associated with γ .

There are several remarks about this mapping which can be checked directly from the definition (cf. [CL]).

FIGURE 5. *Definition of holonomy*

2.2 Remarks

(a) f_γ is independent of the chosen transversals $\Sigma_i, 1 \leq i \leq n$, and the foliation charts U_i . Hence Σ, Σ' , and γ determine its germ at p uniquely.

(b) The germ at p of f_γ depends only on the homotopy class of $\gamma \text{ rel } \{0, 1\}$, that is, if η is another path joining p and q in \mathcal{L} which is homotopic to γ with $\eta(0) = \gamma(0)$ and $\eta(1) = \gamma(1)$, then the germ of f_η at p coincides with that of f_γ .

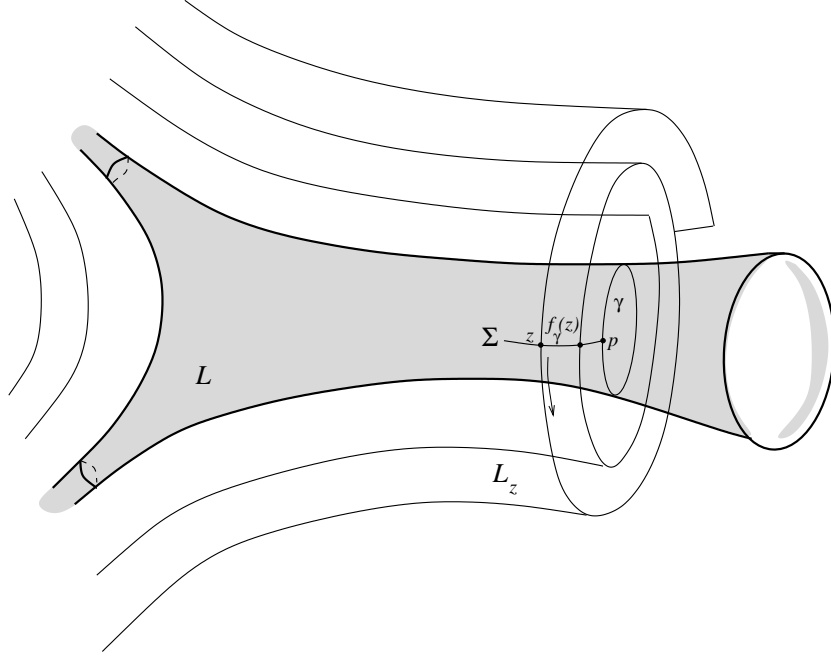
(c) If $\gamma^{-1}(t) := \gamma(1 - t)$, then $f_{\gamma^{-1}} = (f_\gamma)^{-1}$. In particular, f_γ determines the germ of a *conformal* mapping $\Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma'$.

(d) Let Σ_1 and Σ'_1 be other sections transversal to \mathcal{L} at p and q , respectively. Let $h : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma_1$ and $\tilde{h} : \Sigma' \rightarrow \Sigma'_1$ be projections along the plaques of \mathcal{F} in a neighborhood of p and q , respectively. Then the holonomy g_γ with respect to Σ_1, Σ'_1 satisfies $g_\gamma = \tilde{h} \circ f_\gamma \circ h^{-1}$.

Now in the particular case where $p = q$ we have an interesting generalization of the notion of the Poincaré first return map for real vector fields.

2.3 Definition Let \mathcal{L} be a non-singular leaf of a SHFC \mathcal{F} on $\mathbb{CP}^2, p \in \mathcal{L}$, and Σ be a section transversal to \mathcal{L} at p . For each $[\gamma] \in \pi_1(\mathcal{L}, p)$, the holonomy mapping $f_\gamma : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma$ is called the *monodromy mapping* of \mathcal{L} associated with γ (Fig. 6).

Note that by 2.2(b), the germ of f_γ at p depends only on the homotopy class $[\gamma]$. It is quite easy to see that $[\gamma] \mapsto f_\gamma$ is a group homomorphism from $\pi_1(\mathcal{L}, p)$ into the group of germs of biholomorphisms of Σ fixing p : $\Delta(\gamma \circ \eta) = \Delta(\gamma) \circ \Delta(\eta)$.

FIGURE 6. Monodromy map associated with γ

2.4 Remarks

(a) It should be noted that each $[\gamma] \in \pi_1(\mathcal{L}, p)$ determines only the *germ* at p of a biholomorphism f_γ of Σ , for changing γ in its homotopy class results in changing the domain of definition of f_γ .

(b) If the transversal Σ is replaced by another one Σ_1 , then by 2.2(d) there exists a germ of biholomorphism $h : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma_1$ fixing p such that the monodromy mapping g_γ associated with γ and Σ_1 satisfies $g_\gamma = h \circ f_\gamma \circ h^{-1}$. In other words, the monodromy mapping only depends on γ *up to conjugacy*. Since conjugate germs of biholomorphisms fixing p have the same iterative dynamics near p , it is not important which transversal we choose at p .

2.5 Conventions

(a) We can always fix some arbitrary $p \in \mathcal{L}$ as the base point of the fundamental group, since $\pi_1(\mathcal{L}, p) \simeq \pi_1(\mathcal{L}, q)$ for every $p, q \in \mathcal{L}$.

(b) We will always fix some transversal Σ at p . Moreover, we will choose a coordinate on Σ in which $p = 0$. In such a way, every monodromy mapping f_γ may be regarded as an element of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$, the group of germs at 0 of biholomorphisms $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ fixing the origin.

2.6 Definition The image under Δ of $\pi_1(\mathcal{L})$ is called the *monodromy group* of

the leaf \mathcal{L} , and is denoted by $G(\mathcal{L})$. Since we always fix the transversals, it can be identified with a subgroup of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$.

Given a leaf \mathcal{L} whose π_1 is finitely-generated, it is natural to fix some loops as the generators of $\pi_1(\mathcal{L})$. So we arrive at the following definition:

2.7 Definition A non-singular leaf \mathcal{L} of a SHFC \mathcal{F} on \mathbb{CP}^2 is called a *marked leaf* if $\pi_1(\mathcal{L})$ is finitely-generated and a set of loops $\{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_k\}$ is given as its generators. Similarly, a finitely-generated subgroup $G \subset \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ is called a *marked subgroup* if a set of local biholomorphisms $\{f_1, \dots, f_k\}$ is given as its generators.

Clearly, the monodromy group of a marked leaf is a marked subgroup if one chooses $\{f_{\gamma_1}, \dots, f_{\gamma_k}\}$ as its generators.

Monodromy Pseudo-Group of a Leaf

There is an obvious ambiguity in the domain of definition of an element of the monodromy group of a leaf. Even if our leaf is marked, so that the generators of $G(\mathcal{L})$ are fixed, it is not evident what the domain of definition of an arbitrary $f \in G(\mathcal{L})$ which does not belong to the generator set is. On the other hand, it may happen that f can be analytically continued to some point $z \in \Sigma$, but the result of this continuation differs from the correct value of the monodromy. For example [I3], if \mathcal{F} is induced by a Hamiltonian form $\omega = dH$, then the monodromy group of \mathcal{L}_∞ (see 2.14) is Abelian. Hence for any $\gamma \in [\pi_1(\mathcal{L}_\infty), \pi_1(\mathcal{L}_\infty)]$ the germ of f_γ at 0 is the identity, so it can be analytically continued over Σ . But for $z \in \Sigma$ sufficiently far away from 0 the result of continuation of \mathcal{L}_z over γ may differ from z , showing that $f_\gamma(z)$ is not defined for all $z \in \Sigma$.

Since the transverse dynamics of the leaf \mathcal{L} is reflected in the orbit of points in Σ under the action of $G(\mathcal{L})$, it is quite natural to be careful about the domains of definitions.

2.8 Definition Let $G \subset \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ be a marked subgroup with generators f_1, \dots, f_k , all defined on some domain Ω around 0. The *pseudo-group* PG consists of all pairs (f, Ω_f) , where $f \in G$ and Ω_f is a domain on which f is conformal, with the group operation $(f, \Omega_f) \circ (g, \Omega_g) := (f \circ g, \Omega_{f \circ g})$. The domain Ω_f is defined as follows: Let

$$f = \prod_{i=1}^N f_{j_i}^{\epsilon_i} \quad , \quad j_i \in \{1, \dots, k\} \quad , \quad \epsilon_i \in \{-1, 1\} \quad (1)$$

be any representation of f in terms of the generators. Any germ $\prod_{i=1}^n f_{j_i}^{\epsilon_i}$, $n \leq N$, is called an *intermediate representation* of f . The domain $\Omega_{\Pi f}$ associated to the representation (1) is defined as the maximal starlike domain centered at 0 contained

in Ω on which all the intermediate representations can be conformally continued, with

$$\prod_{i=1}^n f_{j_i}^{\epsilon_i}(\Omega_{\Pi f}) \subset \Omega, \quad \text{for } n \leq N.$$

Finally, Ω_f is defined to be the union of $\Omega_{\Pi f}$'s for all possible representations of f of the form (1). It is clear that f is a conformal mapping on Ω_f .

By the above definition to each marked leaf \mathcal{L} there corresponds a *monodromy pseudo-group* $PG(\mathcal{L})$. The construction above allows us to define the *orbit* of $z \in \Sigma$ as $\{f(z) : (f, \Omega_f) \in PG(\mathcal{L}) \text{ and } z \in \Omega_f\}$. Note that *the orbit of z under $PG(\mathcal{L})$ always lies in $\mathcal{L}_z \cap \Sigma$* .

Multiplier of a Monodromy Mapping

As we will see later, the dynamics of an $f \in \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ is dominated essentially by its derivative $f'(0)$ at the fixed point 0, usually called the *multiplier* of f at 0. Therefore it would not be surprising that the behavior of leaves near a given leaf \mathcal{L} is determined to a large extent by the multipliers at 0 of the monodromy mappings f_γ for $\gamma \in \pi_1(\mathcal{L})$. Our aim here is to give a formula for $f'_\gamma(0)$ in terms of a path integration. We will use this formula in the next section, where we will compute the multipliers of the monodromy mappings of the leaf at infinity of an $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}'_n$. It must be mentioned that a similar formula is proved by G. Reeb [Re] for codimension 1 real foliations. Of course that argument does not work here since our foliations have real codimension 2. However, the fact that these foliations are induced by polynomial 1-forms allows us to find a short interesting proof.

Let $\mathcal{F} : \{\omega = Pdy - Qdx = 0\} \in \mathcal{A}_n$, and suppose that \mathcal{L}_∞ , the line at infinity with $\text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ deleted, is a leaf of \mathcal{F} (see 1.29). Fix some non-singular leaf $\mathcal{L} \neq \mathcal{L}_\infty$. It follows that \mathcal{L} is completely contained in the affine chart $(x, y) \in U_0$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $E := \mathcal{L} \cap S_P$ is discrete in the leaf topology, hence countable (see 1.8 for definition of S_P). In fact, if E is not discrete, it has a limit point z_0 in \mathcal{L} . Parametrizing \mathcal{L} around z_0 by $T \mapsto (x(T), y(T))$ with $z_0 = (x(0), y(0))$, we conclude that $P(x(T), y(T)) \equiv 0$. By analytic continuation, $P(x, y) = 0$ for every $(x, y) \in \mathcal{L}$. Therefore we can pursue the argument with $\mathcal{L} \cap S_Q$, which is finite since P and Q are assumed to be relatively prime.

So assume that E is discrete. By integrability of ω , there exists a meromorphic 1-form $\alpha = Xdy - Ydx$, holomorphic on $\mathcal{L} \setminus E$, such that $d\omega = \omega \wedge \alpha$.

2.9 Theorem *Given $\gamma \in \pi_1(\mathcal{L}, p_0)$ one has*

$$f'_\gamma(0) = \exp\left(- \int_\gamma \alpha\right). \quad (1)$$

Proof. Consider \mathcal{L} as the graph of a (multi-valued) function $y = \varphi(x)$ over some region of the x -axis. Let $E = \mathcal{L} \cap S_P$ and $\tilde{E} := \{x \in \mathbb{C} : \text{There exists } y \in \mathbb{C} \text{ such that } (x, y) \in E\}$. Without loss of generality we can assume that the base point $p_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ is not in E . Moreover, we may replace γ by a path in its homotopy class that avoids E , if necessary. Take a vertical section Σ parallel to the y -axis, transversal to \mathcal{L} at p_0 , and let y be the coordinate on Σ (Fig. 7). For $y \in \Sigma$ near y_0 , each leaf \mathcal{L}_y is the graph of the solution $\Phi(x, y)$ of $dy/dx = Q(x, y)/P(x, y)$, i.e.,

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial x}(x, y) = \frac{Q(x, \Phi(x, y))}{P(x, \Phi(x, y))}, \quad \Phi(x_0, y) = y.$$

Define $\xi(x) := \partial \Phi / \partial y(x, y_0)$. Note that

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d\xi}{dx}(x) &= \frac{\partial^2 \Phi}{\partial x \partial y}(x, y_0) \\ &= \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left[\frac{Q(x, \Phi(x, y))}{P(x, \Phi(x, y))} \right] (x, y_0) \\ &= \left[\frac{Q_y(x, \varphi(x))P(x, \varphi(x)) - P_y(x, \varphi(x))Q(x, \varphi(x))}{P^2(x, \varphi(x))} \right] \xi(x) \\ &=: T(x)\xi(x), \end{aligned}$$

with $\xi(x_0) = 1$. Thus $\xi(x) = \exp(\int_{x_0}^x T(\tau) d\tau)$, where the path of integration avoids \tilde{E} .

But $f'_\gamma(0)$ is the result of analytic continuation of ξ along $\tilde{\gamma}$, the projection on the x -axis of γ , so that $f'_\gamma(0) = \exp(\int_{\tilde{\gamma}} T(x) dx)$. On the other hand, the condition $d\omega = \omega \wedge \alpha$ implies that

$$YP - XQ = P_x + Q_y, \tag{2}$$

so that on an open neighborhood $W \subset \mathcal{L}$ of γ one has

$$\begin{aligned} \alpha|_W &= (Xdy - Ydx)|_W \\ &= \left(\frac{XQ}{P} - Y \right) \Big|_W dx \\ &= - \left(\frac{P_x + Q_y}{P} \right) \Big|_{y=\varphi(x)} dx. \quad (\text{by (2)}) \end{aligned}$$

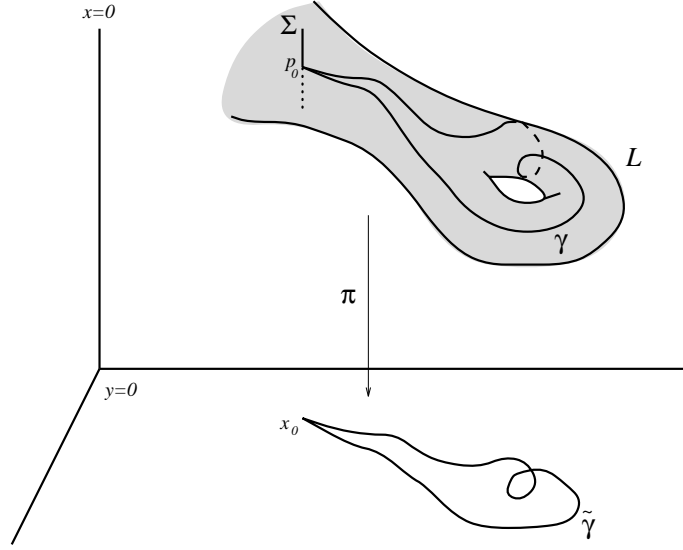


FIGURE 7.

Finally, note that

$$\begin{aligned}
 \int_{\tilde{\gamma}} T(x) dx + \int_{\gamma} \alpha &= \int_{\tilde{\gamma}} \left[T(x) - \left(\frac{P_x + Q_y}{P} \right) \Big|_{y=\varphi(x)} \right] dx \\
 &= \int_{\tilde{\gamma}} \frac{Q_y P - P_y Q - P(P_x + Q_y)}{P^2} \Big|_{y=\varphi(x)} dx \\
 &= - \int_{\tilde{\gamma}} \frac{P_y Q + P_x P}{P^2} \Big|_{y=\varphi(x)} dx \\
 &= - \int_{\tilde{\gamma}} \frac{\partial / \partial x (P(x, \varphi(x)))}{P} dx \\
 &= - \int_{\tilde{\gamma}} \frac{\partial}{\partial x} \log P(x, \varphi(x)) dx \\
 &= 2\pi i n
 \end{aligned}$$

for some integer n by the Argument Principle, proving the result. \square

Monodromy Group of the Leaf at Infinity

Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}'_n$ be a SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 having Petrovskii-Landis property, i.e., $L_0 \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is a leaf and $L_0 \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ consists of exactly $n + 1$ points $\{p_1, \dots, p_{n+1}\}$. Having an

algebraic leaf homeomorphic to the punctured Riemann sphere imposes some severe restrictions on the global behavior of the leaves. Roughly speaking, for $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}'_n$ the global behavior of the leaves is essentially determined by their local behavior in some neighborhood of the leaf at infinity \mathcal{L}_∞ . The point is that in such a case each non-singular leaf must accumulate on L_0 (Corollary 2.13 below). Next, we can simply study the monodromy group of \mathcal{L}_∞ to learn about the behavior of nearby leaves.

2.10 Theorem *Let $X = \sum_{j=1}^n f_j \partial/\partial z_j$ be a holomorphic vector field on \mathbb{C}^n . Then every non-singular solution of the differential equation $dz/dT = X(z)$ is unbounded.*

Proof. Fix $z_0 \in \mathbb{C}^n$ with $X(z_0) \neq 0$, and suppose by way of contradiction that the integral curve \mathcal{L}_{z_0} passing through z_0 is bounded. Let $T \mapsto \eta(T)$ be a local parametrization of \mathcal{L}_{z_0} , with $\eta(0) = z_0$. Let $R > 0$ be the largest radius such that $\eta(T)$ can be analytically continued over $\mathbb{D}(0, R)$. If $R = +\infty$, then $\eta(T)$ will be constant by the Liouville's Theorem, contrary to the assumption $X(z_0) \neq 0$. So $R < +\infty$. Recall from the Existence and Uniqueness Theorem of solutions of holomorphic differential equations that for each $T_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ and each $p \in \mathbb{C}^n$, if X is holomorphic on $\{z \in \mathbb{C}^n : |z - p| < b\}$, then there exists a local parametrization $T \mapsto \eta_p(T)$ of \mathcal{L}_p , with $\eta_p(T_0) = p$, defined on $\mathbb{D}(T_0, b/(M + kb))$, where $M = \sup\{|X(z)| : |z - p| < b\}$ and $k = \sup\{|dX(z)/dz| : |z - p| < b\}$ (see e.g. [CoL]). Now in our case, since \mathcal{L}_{z_0} is bounded, $|X(\cdot)|$ and $|dX(\cdot)/dz|$ have both finite supremums on \mathcal{L}_{z_0} , and hence $b/(M + kb)$ may be chosen uniformly for all $p \in \mathcal{L}_{z_0}$. This being so, for each $T_0 \in \mathbb{D}(0, R)$ with $R - |T_0| < b/(M + kb)$, there is a parametrization of \mathcal{L}_{z_0} around $p = \eta(T_0)$, so that $\eta(T)$ can be analytically continued over some larger disk, a contradiction. \square

2.11 Remark The same argument in the real case gives another proof of the fact that an integral curve of a differential equation on \mathbb{R}^n is either unbounded or it is bounded and parametrized by the whole real line.

2.12 Corollary *Let $L \subset \mathbb{CP}^2$ be any projective line and \mathcal{L} be any non-singular leaf of a SHFC \mathcal{F} . Then $\overline{\mathcal{L}} \cap L \neq \emptyset$.*

Proof. Choose an affine chart (x, y) for $\mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus L \simeq \mathbb{C}^2$. In this coordinate system, $L = L_0$. Note that the leaves of $\mathcal{F}|_{\mathbb{C}^2}$ are the integral curves of a (polynomial) vector field. Now the result follows from Theorem 2.10. \square

2.13 Corollary *Any non-singular leaf of a SHFC in \mathcal{A}'_n has an accumulation point on the line at infinity.* \square

If the accumulation point is not singular, then the whole line at infinity is contained in the closure of the leaf by Proposition 1.5.

Knowing that each leaf accumulates on L_0 , we now proceed to study the monodromy group of the leaf at infinity.

2.14 Definition of G_∞ Let $\mathcal{F} : \{\omega = Pdy - Qdx = 0\} \in \mathcal{A}'_n$ and $L_0 \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F}) = \{p_1, \dots, p_{n+1}\}$. Recall from 1.26 that \mathcal{F} is described in the affine chart $(u, v) \in U_1$ by

$$\omega'(u, v) = u^{n+1}P\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right)dv - u^{n+1}R\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right)du = 0, \quad (1)$$

where $R(x, y) = yP(x, y) - xQ(x, y)$. The line at infinity L_0 is the closure of $\{(0, v) : v \in \mathbb{C}\}$, and $p_j := (0, a_j)$, $1 \leq j \leq n+1$, where a_j 's are distinct roots in v of the polynomial $u^{n+1}R\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right)|_{u=0}$.

The leaf at infinity $\mathcal{L}_\infty = L_0 \setminus \{p_1, \dots, p_{n+1}\}$ can be made into a marked leaf by choosing fixed loops $\{\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n\}$ as generators of $\pi_1(\mathcal{L}_\infty)$. Fixing a base point $a \notin \{p_1, \dots, p_{n+1}\}$, each γ_j goes around p_j once in the positive direction and does not encircle p_i for $i \neq j$ (Fig. 8).

The monodromy mappings f_{γ_j} for $1 \leq j \leq n$ generate the *monodromy group of the leaf at infinity*, denoted by G_∞ .

2.15 Let us compute the multiplier of each monodromy mapping f_{γ_j} in terms of our data from P and Q .

In the affine chart $(u, v) \in U_1$, the foliation is induced by the polynomial 1-form ω' of 2.14(1). Write

$$u^{n+1}P\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) =: u\tilde{P}(u, v) \quad \text{and} \quad u^{n+1}R\left(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u}\right) =: \tilde{R}(u, v), \quad (1)$$

where \tilde{P} and \tilde{R} are polynomials with $\tilde{R}(0, a_j) = 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq n+1$. Note that $\mathcal{F}|_{U_1}$ may be viewed as the foliation induced by the following vector field (cf. 1.9(1)):

$$X_1 = u\tilde{P}(u, v)\frac{\partial}{\partial u} + \tilde{R}(u, v)\frac{\partial}{\partial v}.$$

Let us consider the Jacobian matrix DX_1 at the singular point p_j :

$$DX_1(p_j) = \begin{pmatrix} \tilde{P}(0, a_j) & 0 \\ \tilde{R}_u(0, a_j) & \tilde{R}_v(0, a_j) \end{pmatrix} \quad (2)$$

The quotient

$$\lambda_j := \frac{\tilde{P}(0, a_j)}{\tilde{R}_v(0, a_j)} \quad (3)$$

of the eigenvalues of the matrix (2) is called the *characteristic number* of the singularity p_j . Note that since the roots of $\tilde{R}(0, v)$ are simple by assumption, we have

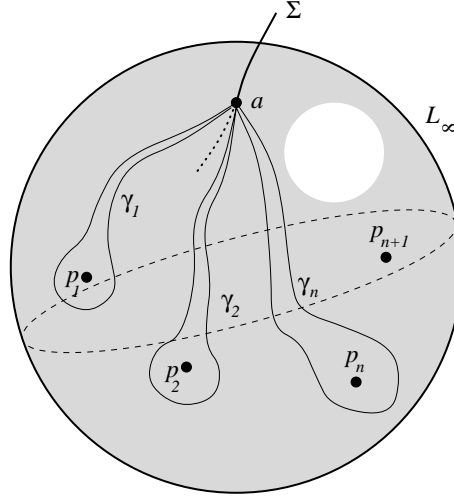


FIGURE 8.

$\tilde{R}_v(0, a_j) \neq 0$ and λ_j of (3) is well-defined. On the other hand, the characteristic number is evidently independent of the vector field representing \mathcal{F} near p_j , since any two such vector fields are the same up to multiplication by a nowhere vanishing holomorphic function near p_j .

For simplicity we denote f_{γ_j} by f_j and $f'_j(0)$ by ν_j .

2.16 Proposition $\nu_j = e^{2\pi i \lambda_j}$.

Proof. By Theorem 2.9, we have $\nu_j = \exp(-\int_{\gamma_j} \alpha)$, where α is any meromorphic 1-form which satisfies $d\omega' = \omega' \wedge \alpha$. Choose, for example, $\alpha = -(u\tilde{P}_u + \tilde{P} + \tilde{R}_v)/\tilde{R} dv$. Then we have

$$\begin{aligned} -\int_{\gamma_j} \alpha &= \int_{\gamma_j} \frac{u\tilde{P}_u + \tilde{P} + \tilde{R}_v}{\tilde{R}} \Big|_{u=0} dv \\ &= \int_{\gamma_j} \frac{\tilde{P}(0, v) + \tilde{R}_v(0, v)}{\tilde{R}(0, v)} dv \\ &= 2\pi i \operatorname{Res} \left[\frac{\tilde{P}(0, v) + \tilde{R}_v(0, v)}{\tilde{R}(0, v)}; a_j \right] \\ &= 2\pi i(\lambda_j + 1), \end{aligned}$$

so that $\exp(-\int_{\gamma_j} \alpha) = e^{2\pi i \lambda_j}$. □

2.17 Remark Since $f_1 \circ \cdots \circ f_{n+1} = \text{id}$, one has $\nu_1 \cdots \nu_{n+1} = 1$ so that $\sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \lambda_j$

is an integer by the above proposition. However, this integer turns out to be 1 by the following argument. By 2.15(3), λ_j is the residue at a_j of the meromorphic function $\tilde{P}(0, v)/\tilde{R}(0, v)$ on $L_0 \simeq \overline{\mathbb{C}}$. If $\tilde{R}(0, v) = c \prod_{j=1}^{n+1} (v - a_j)$, then c is the coefficient of y^{n+1} in $R(x, y)$ by 2.15(1), hence it is the coefficient of y^n in $P(x, y)$ since $R = yP - xQ$. So again by 2.15(1) $\tilde{P}(0, v)$ is a polynomial in v with leading term cv^n . It follows that the residue at infinity of $\tilde{P}(0, v)/\tilde{R}(0, v)$ is -1 . Hence $\sum_{j=1}^{n+1} \lambda_j - 1 = 0$ by the Residue Theorem.

Equivalence of Foliations and Subgroups of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$

For singular smooth foliations by real curves on real manifolds there are several notions of equivalence. One can think of topological or C^k *equivalences*, or topological or C^k *conjugacies*. In the case of equivalence, one is concerned only with the topology of the leaves, but in the case of conjugacy, the actual parametrization of the leaves is also relevant. Of course this is meaningful only when the foliation is described by a smooth vector field on the ambient space.

In the complex analytic case one can still think of both equivalences and conjugacies between SHFC's. But again the notion of conjugacy requires the existence of *holomorphic vector fields on the whole space* representing our foliations. Although one can develop a theory of conjugacies for holomorphic vector fields defined on *open* subsets of \mathbb{C}^2 , it is rather awkward to deal with conjugacies on *compact* complex manifolds, in particular \mathbb{CP}^2 (cf. Proposition 1.11).

Consequently, the most natural notion of “equivalence” between SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2 is furnished by the following

2.18 Definition Two SHFC's \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' on \mathbb{CP}^2 are said to be *topologically* (resp. *holomorphically*) *equivalent* if there exists a homeomorphism (resp. biholomorphism) $H : \mathbb{CP}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^2$ which maps the leaves of \mathcal{F} onto those of \mathcal{F}' .

The existence of equivalence between two SHFC's has the following implication for the monodromy groups:

2.19 Proposition *Let \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' be topologically (resp. holomorphically) equivalent SHFC's, linked by an equivalence $H : \mathbb{CP}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^2$. Let p be a non-singular point for \mathcal{F} . Then $G(\mathcal{L}_p)$ is isomorphic to $G(\mathcal{L}'_{H(p)})$. More precisely, there exists a local homeomorphism (resp. biholomorphism) h on some neighborhood of $0 \in \mathbb{C}$, with $h(0) = 0$, such that for every $f \in G(\mathcal{L}_p)$, $h \circ f = k(f) \circ h$, where $k : G(\mathcal{L}_p) \rightarrow G(\mathcal{L}'_{H(p)})$ is a group isomorphism.*

Proof. Let $\gamma \in \pi_1(\mathcal{L}_p, p)$ and Σ be a section transversal to \mathcal{L}_p at p . Set $q = H(p)$, $\gamma' := H_*\gamma \in \pi_1(\mathcal{L}'_q, q)$, and let Σ' be a section transversal to \mathcal{L}'_q at q . As in the definition

of the monodromy mapping, choose foliation charts $\{(U_i, \varphi_i)\}_{0 \leq i \leq n}$ and transversals Σ_i for \mathcal{F} , and the corresponding data $\{(U'_i, \varphi'_i)\}_{0 \leq i \leq n}$ and Σ'_i for \mathcal{F}' . Again we have a decomposition $f_\gamma = f_n \circ \cdots \circ f_0$ and $g_{\gamma'} = g_n \circ \cdots \circ g_0$. Without loss of generality we may assume that $U'_i = H(U_i)$. Since $\mathcal{F}|_{U_i}$ (resp. $\mathcal{F}'|_{U'_i}$) is a trivial foliation, one has a projection along leaves $\pi_i : U_i \rightarrow \Sigma_i$ (resp. $\pi'_i : U'_i \rightarrow \Sigma'_i$) which sends every z to the unique intersection point of the plaque of U_i (resp. U'_i) passing through z with Σ_i (resp. Σ'_i).

Define $h_i : \Sigma_i \rightarrow \Sigma'_i$ by $h_i := \pi'_i \circ H$. Since H is a leaf-preserving homeomorphism (resp. biholomorphism) each h_i is also a homeomorphism (resp. biholomorphism) with inverse $h_i^{-1} = \pi_i \circ H^{-1}$ (see Fig. 9). Now the definition of f_i and g_i shows that $h_{i+1} \circ f_i = g_i \circ h_i$ for $0 \leq i \leq n$. Therefore two relations $f_\gamma = f_n \circ \cdots \circ f_0$ and $g_{\gamma'} = g_n \circ \cdots \circ g_0$ will show that $g_{\gamma'} \circ h_0 = h_0 \circ f_\gamma$. To complete the proof, note that the mapping $f_\gamma \mapsto k(f_\gamma) := h_0 \circ f_\gamma \circ h_0^{-1}$ is an isomorphism between $G(\mathcal{L}_p)$ and $G(\mathcal{L}'_q)$. \square

The above proposition suggests the following

2.20 Definition Two subgroups $G, G' \subset \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ are said to be *topologically* (resp. *holomorphically*) *equivalent* if there exists a homeomorphism (resp. biholomorphism) h defined on some neighborhood of $0 \in \mathbb{C}$, with $h(0) = 0$, such that $h \circ f \circ h^{-1} \in G'$ if and only if $f \in G$.

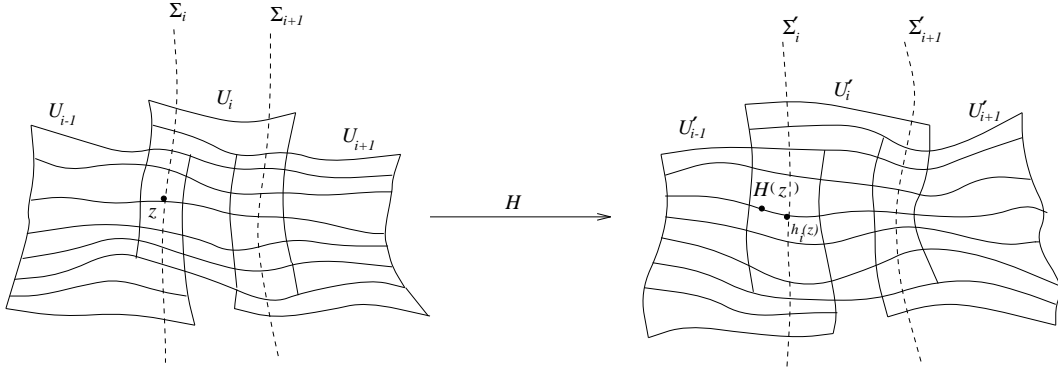


FIGURE 9.

It follows that the mapping $f \mapsto k(f) := h \circ f \circ h^{-1}$ is an isomorphism $G \xrightarrow{\simeq} G'$, and the following diagram is commutative:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 (\mathbb{C}, 0) & \xrightarrow{f} & (\mathbb{C}, 0) \\
 \downarrow h & & \downarrow h \\
 (\mathbb{C}, 0) & \xrightarrow{k(f)} & (\mathbb{C}, 0)
 \end{array} \tag{1}$$

2.21 Theorem *If two SHFC's \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' on \mathbb{CP}^2 are topologically (resp. holomorphically) equivalent, then so are the monodromy groups of the corresponding leaves. \square*

In view of this theorem, one naturally leads to the study of equivalence of subgroups of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ in order to gain some informations about equivalence of SHFC's. Below we give few important results concerning these equivalence problems.

2.22 Theorem *Let $G, G' \subset \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ be two topologically equivalent marked subgroups linked by an orientation-preserving homeomorphism h such that the diagram 2.20(1) is commutative. Suppose that G is non-Abelian, and there exist $f_1, f_2 \in G$ such that the multiplicative subgroup of \mathbb{C}^* generated by $f_1'(0), f_2'(0)$ is dense in \mathbb{C} . Then h is actually a biholomorphism, and G and G' are holomorphically equivalent. \square*

This phenomenon is called *absolute rigidity* of subgroups of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$. Precisely, a subgroup $G \subset \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ is called *absolutely rigid* if every subgroup which is topologically equivalent to G is holomorphically equivalent to it. The proof of this theorem, which is based on lifting the linearized germs to the universal covering of a punctured neighborhood of the origin, as well as the approximation of linear germs by non-linear ones (see Proposition 3.4), can be found in [I3].

Along this line, A. Shcherbakov [Sh] has shown that

2.23 Theorem *A non-solvable subgroup of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ is absolutely rigid. \square*

For an almost complete topological and analytical classification of germs in $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$, see paper II of [I5].

The next result shows the existence of “moduli of stability” for SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2 .

2.24 Theorem *Let $\mathcal{F}, \mathcal{F}' \in \mathcal{A}'_n$ be two SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2 having no algebraic leaves other than the leaf at infinity. Let $\{p_1, \dots, p_{n+1}\} = L_0 \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$, $\{p'_1, \dots, p'_{n+1}\} = L_0 \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F}')$, and λ_j and λ'_j be the characteristic numbers of p_j and p'_j , respectively. Suppose that λ_j and λ'_j are non-zero, and \mathcal{F} and \mathcal{F}' are topologically equivalent by a homeomorphism $H : \mathbb{CP}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^2$ with $H(p_j) = p'_j$. Then there exists an \mathbb{R} -linear transformation $A : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$, with $A(\lambda_j) = \lambda'_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq n+1$. \square*

The proof of this result is based on investigating consequences of equivalence between monodromy groups of the leaves at infinity, and uses the same techniques as the proof of Theorem 2.22. It was proved for the first time by Yu. Il'yashenko [I3] in the case where λ_j, λ'_j are not real numbers. Later, it was generalized by V. Naishul [N], who presented a much more difficult argument to handle the case where the characteristic numbers are non-zero and real.

Since it can be shown that the set of $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}'_n$ which do not have any algebraic leaf other than \mathcal{L}_∞ is open and dense in \mathcal{A}_n (see 1.34 and proof of Proposition 3.22), it follows immediately that

2.25 Corollary *No SHFC in \mathcal{A}_n is structurally stable when $n \geq 2$.* \square

(Recall that $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$ is structurally stable if there exists a neighborhood $\Omega \subset \mathcal{A}_n$ of \mathcal{F} such that every SHFC in Ω is topologically equivalent to \mathcal{F} .)

The following theorem, which proves a type of “absolute rigidity” for SHFC’s, is a fundamental result first proved by Il’yashenko [I3].

2.26 Theorem *A typical $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$ is absolutely rigid. That is, there exist neighborhoods $\Omega \subset \mathcal{A}_n$ of \mathcal{F} and U of the identity mapping on \mathbb{CP}^2 in the uniform topology such that every SHFC in Ω which is topologically equivalent to \mathcal{F} by a homeomorphism in U is holomorphically equivalent to \mathcal{F} .* \square

X. Gómez-Mont [GO] has generalized the above theorem to SHFC’s on projective complex surfaces provided that there exists an algebraic leaf of sufficiently rich homotopy group.

Chapter 3

Density and Ergodicity Theorems

In the previous chapter we noted that the behavior of leaves near the leaf at infinity \mathcal{L}_∞ gives us information about the global behavior of the leaves. The orbits of points under the action of the monodromy group G_∞ in turn give us a picture of the behavior of leaves near \mathcal{L}_∞ . So a natural task is to consider dynamics of germs in G_∞ , i.e., the iterations in a finitely-generated subgroup of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$.

Here is a sketch of what will follow in this chapter. First we consider elements of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ without any attention to the relationship with the monodromy groups of SHFC's. We study the linearization of hyperbolic germs (Theorem 3.2), and approximation of a linear map by elements of a pseudo-group of germs in $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ (Proposition 3.4) which leads us to a local density theorem (Theorem 3.5). We then consider the notion of ergodicity in $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ and find conditions under which a finitely-generated subgroup of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ is ergodic (Theorem 3.15). Finally, these results will be applied to the monodromy group G_∞ of a typical $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$, leading to the density theorem of M. Khudai-Veronov (Theorem 3.25) and the ergodicity theorem of Yu. Il'yashenko and Ya. Sinai (Theorem 3.27).

Linearization of Elements in $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$

3.1 Definition A germ $f \in \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ is called *linearizable* if there exists a holomorphic change of coordinate $\zeta = \zeta(z)$ near 0, with $\zeta(0) = 0$, such that

$$\zeta(f(z)) = f'(0) \cdot \zeta(z). \tag{1}$$

In other words, we have the following commutative diagram:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
(\mathbb{C}, 0) & \xrightarrow{f} & (\mathbb{C}, 0) \\
\downarrow \zeta & & \downarrow \zeta \\
(\mathbb{C}, 0) & \xrightarrow{f'(0)} & (\mathbb{C}, 0)
\end{array}$$

Therefore, a holomorphic change of coordinate *conjugates* a linearizable germ with its tangent map at the fixed point 0.

If the germs f and g are conjugate, say if $\zeta \circ f \circ \zeta^{-1} = g$, then $\zeta \circ f^n \circ \zeta^{-1} = g^n$ for every $n \geq 1$, so f and g have the same iterative dynamics near 0. Thus the possibility of linearization can be very helpful in understanding the dynamics of iterations.

It is a remarkable fact that the possibility of linearization of a germ depends crucially on the multiplier of the germ at the fixed point 0. In particular, it was shown by G. Koenigs that the linearization of $f \in \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ is always possible if f is *hyperbolic* in the sense that $|f'(0)| \neq 1$ [M].

3.2 Theorem *Every hyperbolic germ $f \in \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ is linearizable. Moreover, the change of coordinate ζ is unique up to multiplication by a non-zero constant.*

Proof. Let $\nu := f'(0)$. Without losing generality one may assume that $|\nu| < 1$, for otherwise one can consider f^{-1} . Choose a constant $c < 1$ so that $c^2 < |\nu| < c$, and let $r > 0$ be such that $|f(z)| \leq c|z|$ for $z \in \mathbb{D}(0, r)$. Thus for any $z_0 \in \mathbb{D}(0, r)$, the orbit $\{z_n := f^n(z_0)\}_{n \geq 0}$ converges geometrically toward the origin, with $|z_n| \leq rc^n$. But $|f(z) - \nu z| \leq k|z|^2$ for some constant k and all $z \in \mathbb{D}(0, r)$, hence $|z_{n+1} - \nu z_n| \leq kr^2 c^{2n}$. Set $\zeta_n(z) := f^n(z)/\nu^n$. Then $|\zeta_{n+1} - \zeta_n| \leq (kr^2/|\nu|)(c^2/|\nu|)^n$. This estimate shows that the sequence $\{\zeta_n\}$ converges uniformly on $\mathbb{D}(0, r)$ to a holomorphic limit ζ . The identity $\zeta \circ f = \nu\zeta$ is obvious. Note that $\zeta'(0) = \lim_n \zeta'_n(0) = \lim_n \nu^{-n}(f^n)'(0) = 1$, so that ζ is a local biholomorphism. If $\eta \circ f = \nu\eta$, then $\zeta \circ \eta^{-1}$ commutes with the linear map $z \mapsto \nu z$. Imposing this condition and comparing the coefficients of the Taylor series expansions, it follows that $\zeta \circ \eta^{-1} = (\text{const.})z$, and the required uniqueness follows. \square

3.3 Remark The problem of linearization of non-hyperbolic germs is extremely difficult and has a long history. In fact, if $\nu = e^{2\pi i t}$ with $t \in (0, 1)$ irrational, it turns out that the possibility of linearizing f with $f'(0) = \nu$ depends on the asymptotic behavior of the denominators which appear in the rational approximations by the continued fraction expansion of t . Part of the linearization problem was solved by A. Brjuno in the mid 60's, but the complete solution has been achieved only in recent years with the work of J.C. Yoccoz and R. Perez-Marco [P].

Approximation by Elements of a Pseudo-Group

The next proposition shows how to approximate a linear map in a suitable coordinate system by elements of a given pseudo-group PG of germs in a finitely generated subgroup $G \subset \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$. The proof is nothing but an elaboration of the following elementary fact: If $f \in \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ and $|\nu_1| < 1$, then $f'(0)z = \lim_n \nu_1^{-n} f(\nu_1^n z)$.

3.4 Proposition *Let G be a marked subgroup of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ with generators f_1, \dots, f_k , all defined on some domain Ω around 0. Let f_1 be hyperbolic and ζ be a holomorphic coordinate change linearizing f_1 . Without loss of generality, assume that $|f_1'(0)| < 1$, ζ is defined on Ω , and $\zeta(\Omega) = \mathbb{D}(0, r)$ for some $r > 0$. Let DG be the tangent group of G , i.e., the multiplicative subgroup of \mathbb{C}^* generated by $\nu_j := f_j'(0)$, $1 \leq j \leq k$. Then for every $\nu \in \overline{DG}$ there exists a sequence $F_n \in PG$ which converges to the linear map $\zeta \mapsto \nu\zeta$ uniformly on compact subsets of $\Omega \cap \nu^{-1}\Omega := \{z \in \Omega : |\zeta(z)| < \min(r, r/|\nu|)\}$.*

By an abuse of notation, we denote by $f(\zeta)$ the germ induced by f in the coordinate ζ , where $f \in \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ and ζ is a holomorphic change of coordinate near 0.

Proof. It suffices to consider the case where $\nu \in DG$, that is $\nu = f'(0)$ for some $f \in G$. The general case will then follow by the uniformity of convergence and a standard diagonal argument. Define

$$F_n := f_1^{-n} \circ f \circ f_1^n. \quad (1)$$

First we claim that F_n is defined on Ω for all sufficiently large n , and $F_n(\zeta) \rightarrow \nu\zeta$ uniformly on compact subsets of $\mathbb{D}(0, r)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. In fact, if $f(\zeta) = \nu\zeta + \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} a_j \zeta^j$, then it is easily seen from (1) that

$$F_n(\zeta) = \nu\zeta + \sum_{j=2}^{\infty} a_j \nu_1^{n(j-1)} \zeta^j. \quad (2)$$

Since $f(\zeta)$ is holomorphic on $\mathbb{D}(0, r')$ for some $0 < r' < r$, one has $\limsup_j \sqrt[j]{|a_j|} \leq 1/r'$, so for large n , $\limsup_j \sqrt[j]{|a_j| |\nu_1|^{n(j-1)}} \leq 1/r$. Thus the expression on the right hand side of (2) has an analytic continuation over $\mathbb{D}(0, r)$, i.e., F_n is defined on Ω . Now the fact that $F_n(\zeta) \rightarrow \nu\zeta$ uniformly on compact subsets of $\mathbb{D}(0, r)$ is an immediate consequence of (2).

What remains to be shown is that for every compact set $K \subset \Omega \cap \nu^{-1}\Omega$ there is an $N = N(K) > 0$ such that the domain Ω_{F_n} of F_n as an element of PG (see 2.8) contains K for all $n > N$.

Each intermediate representation of F_n in (1) has the form

$$g_m := f_1^m \quad \text{or} \quad h_{mn} := f_1^{-(n-m)} \circ f \circ f_1^n, \quad 0 \leq m \leq n.$$

We shall prove that for large n , $g_m(\zeta)$ and $h_{mn}(\zeta)$ have conformal extensions over $\mathbb{D}(0, r)$ and $K' := \zeta(K)$ is mapped into $\mathbb{D}(0, r)$ by them. In fact, $g_m(\zeta) = \nu_1^m \zeta$ and $h_{mn}(\zeta) \rightarrow \nu_1^m \nu \zeta$ uniformly in ζ and m as $n \rightarrow \infty$, so that $g_m(\zeta)$ and $h_{mn}(\zeta)$ have conformal extensions over $\mathbb{D}(0, r)$ for large n . Now $g_m(\zeta(K)) = \nu_1^m K' \subset \mathbb{D}(0, r)$ for all $m \geq 0$. Moreover, let $\delta := \sup\{|\zeta(z)| : z \in K\}$, then $\delta < \min(r, r/|\nu|)$. Choose $0 < \epsilon < r - |\nu|\delta$, and find $N > 0$ such that $|h_{mn}(\zeta) - \nu_1^m \nu \zeta| < \epsilon$ for all $0 \leq m \leq n$ and $\zeta \in \mathbb{D}(0, r)$ whenever $n > N$. Then if $\zeta \in K'$ we have $|h_{mn}(\zeta)| < \epsilon + |\nu_1|^m |\nu| \delta < r$ for $n > N$ and all $0 \leq m \leq n$. \square

3.5 Theorem *Let $G \subset \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ be a marked subgroup, and suppose that the tangent group DG is dense in \mathbb{C} . Then there exists an open neighborhood Ω of 0 such that for every $z \in \Omega \setminus \{0\}$ the orbit of z under PG is dense in Ω .*

Proof. Since $\overline{DG} = \mathbb{C}$, G must contain at least one hyperbolic germ, say f_1 . Let Ω and ζ be as in the Proposition 3.4. By density of DG , to every $\nu \in \mathbb{C}$ there corresponds a sequence $\{F_n\}$ in PG such that $F_n(\zeta) \rightarrow \nu \zeta$ uniformly on compact subsets of $\Omega \cap \nu^{-1}\Omega$. Choose $z \in \Omega \setminus \{0\}$ and let $w \in \Omega$ be arbitrary. Set $\nu := \zeta(w)/\zeta(z)$. Then $F_n(\zeta(z)) \rightarrow (\zeta(w)/\zeta(z)) \zeta(z) = \zeta(w)$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, and we are done. \square

Ergodicity in Subgroups of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$

Recall from ergodic theory that a measure-preserving transformation T acting on a probability space X is called *ergodic* if every T -invariant subset of X has measure 0 or 1. In what follows, for two measurable sets $A, B \subset \mathbb{C}$, the notation $A \doteq B$ means the symmetric difference $(A \setminus B) \cup (B \setminus A)$ has Lebesgue measure zero.

3.6 Definition Two Lebesgue measurable subsets A and B of \mathbb{C} are said to be *equivalent at 0* if there exists an open disk U around 0 such that $A \cap U \doteq B \cap U$. The *germ* of A is the equivalence class of A under this relation, and is denoted by $[A]$. Given an $f \in \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$, a set A is called *f-invariant* if $[A] = [f(A)]$. Given a subgroup $G \subset \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$, a set A is said to be *G-invariant* if it is *f-invariant* for every $f \in G$. The subgroup G is called *ergodic* if for every G -invariant set A , we have $[A] = [\mathbb{C}]$ or $[\emptyset]$.

3.7 Example Let $f(z) = \nu z$, $\nu \neq 0$, and G be the subgroup of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ generated by f . Then G is not ergodic. If $|\nu| \neq 1$, this is obvious (consider a snail-like region spiraling toward the origin; compare Fig. 11). If $|\nu| = 1$, consider the set $A = \{re^{it} : t \in \mathbb{R} \text{ and } 1/(2n+1) \leq r \leq 1/(2n) \text{ for some } n \geq 1\}$. However, we will see that if G is generated by $f_1(z) = \nu_1 z$ and $f_2(z) = \nu_2 z$, with the tangent group $DG = \langle \nu_1, \nu_2 \rangle$ being dense in \mathbb{C} , then G is ergodic (see Proposition 3.13).

3.8 Density Points Let $A \subset \mathbb{C}$ be Lebesgue measurable. A point $z \in \mathbb{C}$ is called a *density point* of A if

$$\lim_{r \rightarrow 0} \frac{m(A \cap \mathbb{D}(z, r))}{m(\mathbb{D}(z, r))} = 1, \quad (1)$$

where m denotes the Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{C} .

It is a consequence of the theorem of existence of “Lebesgue points” for an $f \in L^1(m)$ (see for example [Ru]) that the limit on the left hand side of (1) is just χ_A , the characteristic function of A , up to a set of measure zero. As a consequence, *almost every point of A is a density point of A* .

Our main goal is to prove that under certain weak assumptions, a marked subgroup of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ is ergodic. The proof is based on an idea due to E. Ghys.

3.9 Theorem *Let f be a univalent function on $\mathbb{D}(z, r)$. Then $f(\mathbb{D}(z, r))$ contains $\mathbb{D}(f(z), |f'(z)|r/4)$.*

Proof. This is the so-called “Koebe 1/4–Theorem” [Ru]. □

3.10 Lemma *Let $f(z) = \nu z$, with $0 < |\nu| < 1$, and $g \in \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$. Suppose that A is both f - and g -invariant. Then there exists an open disk U around 0 such that for all $n \geq 0$, $A \cap U \doteq \nu^{-n}g\nu^n(A) \cap U$.*

Proof. For each integer n , A is clearly invariant under $f^{-n} \circ g \circ f^n$. To prove the assertion, it suffices to find a disk U that works uniformly for all sufficiently large n . Below we replace \doteq by $=$ through modification by a set of measure zero if necessary.

Choose a disk $V = \mathbb{D}(0, r_1)$ such that

$$A \cap V = (\nu A) \cap V = (\nu^{-1}A) \cap V = g(A) \cap V. \quad (1)$$

Set $\mu := 1/g'(0)$. Since $\nu^{-n}g^{-1}\nu^n$ converges uniformly to $z \mapsto \mu z$, there is a disk $U = \mathbb{D}(0, r_2) \subset V$ and an $N > 0$ such that $|\nu^{-n}g^{-1}(\nu^n z)| \leq |\mu||z| + r_1/2$ for all $z \in U$ and all $n > N$. Moreover, we may choose r_2 such that $|\mu|r_2 < r_1/2$ and N large enough such that $\nu^n U \subset g(U)$ for all $n > N$.

Now suppose that $z \in A \cap U$. Then by (1), $w = \nu^n z \in A \cap U$. Again by (1) we have $w = g(x)$, where $x \in A$. If $n > N$, x is in fact in $A \cap U$ by the choice of N . If $y = \nu^{-n}x$, then $|y| = |\nu^{-n}g^{-1}(\nu^n z)| \leq |\mu||z| + r_1/2 \leq |\mu|r_2 + r_1/2 < r_1$, so that $y \in V$. Once again by (1) we obtain $y \in A \cap V$. Hence, $z \in \nu^{-n}g\nu^n(A) \cap U$.

Similarly, one can show that $\nu^{-n}g\nu^n(A) \cap U \subset A \cap U$ for all large n , and this completes the proof. □

3.11 Proposition *Let $f_n \in \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ be defined on some open neighborhood V of 0 for all $n \geq 1$, and $f_n \rightarrow f \in \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ uniformly on compact subsets of V . Suppose that A is f_n -invariant for $n \geq 1$. If there exists a disk $U \subset V$ around 0 such that*

$A \cap U \doteq f_n(A) \cap U$ for all $n \geq 1$, then A is f -invariant.

Proof. Without loss of generality we may assume that each point of A is a density point. Choose a smaller disk $W \subset U \cap f(U) \cap f^{-1}(U)$ such that $f_n(W) \subset U$ for all n . Choose $z_0 \in A$ such that $f(z_0) \in W$. We show that $f(z_0)$ is a density point for A . This proves that $f(A) \cap W \subset A \cap W$. Next by the choice of W , $f_n^{-1}(A) \cap W = A \cap W$, so that the same argument leads us to $A \cap W \subset f(A) \cap W$.

So let $z_0 \in A$ with $f(z_0) \in W$. By the choice of W , we have $z_0 \in U$. Given a small $\epsilon > 0$, there exists an $r = r(\epsilon) > 0$ such that $\mathbb{D}(z_0, r) \subset U$, and for every $0 < r' < r$,

$$1 - \epsilon < \frac{m(A \cap \mathbb{D}(z_0, r'))}{m(\mathbb{D}(z_0, r'))} \leq 1. \quad (1)$$

Choose an arbitrary μ with $|f'(z_0)| - 2\epsilon < \mu < |f'(z_0)| - \epsilon$. By Theorem 3.9, $f_n(\mathbb{D}(z_0, r))$ contains $\mathbb{D}(f_n(z_0), \mu r/4)$ for n large enough (Fig. 10).

For simplicity, set $D := \mathbb{D}(z_0, r)$, $D' := \mathbb{D}(f(z_0), \mu r/4)$, and $D'_n := \mathbb{D}(f_n(z_0), \mu r/4)$. Since $D'_n \setminus A \subset f_n(D) \setminus (A \cap f_n(D)) = f_n(D) \setminus (f_n(A \cap D))$, for n large enough we have

$$\begin{aligned} m(A \cap D'_n) &\geq m(D'_n) - m(f_n(D)) + m(f_n(A \cap D)) \\ &= m(D'_n) - \int_D |f'_n|^2 dm + \int_{A \cap D} |f'_n|^2 dm \\ &\geq m(D'_n) - (|f'(z_0)| + \epsilon)^2 m(D) + \mu^2 m(A \cap D) \\ &\geq [1 - 16(|f'(z_0)| + \epsilon)^2 \mu^{-2} + 16(1 - \epsilon)] m(D'_n) \quad (\text{by (1)}) \\ &=: \ell(\epsilon) m(D'_n). \end{aligned}$$

As $n \rightarrow \infty$, $m(A \cap D'_n) \rightarrow m(A \cap D')$ by the Lebesgue's Dominated Convergence Theorem. Therefore

$$\frac{m(A \cap D')}{m(D')} \geq \ell(\epsilon).$$

As $\epsilon \rightarrow 0$, $\ell(\epsilon) \rightarrow 1$, and it follows that $f(z_0)$ is a density point of A . \square

3.12 Corollary *Under the assumptions of Proposition 3.4, every G -invariant set A is also DG -invariant.*

Proof. Let $\nu \in DG$ be equal to $g'(0)$ for some $g \in G$. In the coordinate ζ one has $f_1(\zeta) = \nu_1 \zeta$, and by Proposition 3.4, $f_1^{-n} \circ g \circ f_1^n$ converges to $\zeta \rightarrow \nu \zeta$ uniformly on compact subsets of $\Omega \cap \nu^{-1}\Omega$. It follows then from Lemma 3.10 and Proposition 3.11 that A is invariant under $\zeta \mapsto \nu \zeta$. \square

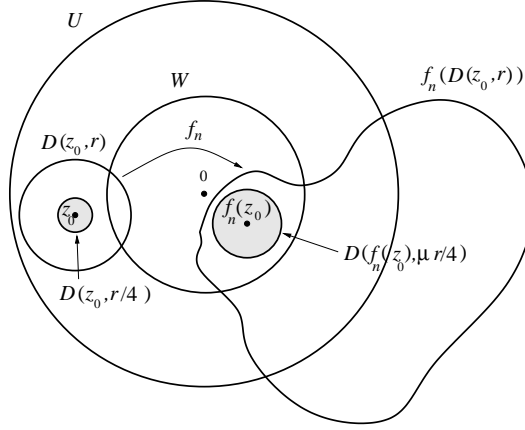


FIGURE 10.

The proof of the following proposition uses a standard technique in ergodic theory (see Appendix 11 of [AA]).

3.13 Proposition *Let $\nu_j \in \mathbb{C}^*$, $1 \leq j \leq k$, and G be the subgroup of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ generated by $z \mapsto \nu_j z$, $1 \leq j \leq k$. Then G is ergodic if and only if DG is dense in \mathbb{C} .*

Proof. Suppose that DG is dense in \mathbb{C} . It follows that G contains at least one hyperbolic element $f(z) = \nu z$ with $|\nu| < 1$. Let $A \subset \mathbb{C}$ be any G -invariant measurable set. Choose a disk U around 0 such that $A \cap U \doteq (\nu A) \cap U$. Take the quotient of $U \setminus \{0\}$ under the action of the group $\{f^n : n \in \mathbb{Z}\}$. This quotient is biholomorphic to a 2-torus \mathbb{T}^2 (see Fig. 11). Let \tilde{G} be the induced group of translations of \mathbb{T}^2 , and \tilde{A} be the induced measurable subset of \mathbb{T}^2 . Note that \tilde{A} is invariant under the action of \tilde{G} , and the orbit of each point in \mathbb{T}^2 is dense under this action.

It suffices to show that \tilde{A} or $\mathbb{T}^2 \setminus \tilde{A}$ has measure zero. Expand the characteristic function of \tilde{A} into the Fourier series

$$\chi_{\tilde{A}}(e^{2\pi i x}, e^{2\pi i y}) = \sum_{m,n} a_{mn} e^{2\pi i (mx + ny)},$$

where we identify \mathbb{T}^2 with $\{(e^{2\pi i x}, e^{2\pi i y}) \in S^1 \times S^1\}$. Let $\tilde{f} \in \tilde{G}$ be the translation $(e^{2\pi i x}, e^{2\pi i y}) \mapsto (e^{2\pi i (x+\alpha)}, e^{2\pi i (y+\beta)})$. The \tilde{G} -invariance of \tilde{A} shows that

$$\chi_{\tilde{A}} = \sum_{m,n} a_{mn} e^{2\pi i (m\alpha + n\beta)} e^{2\pi i (mx + ny)}.$$

Therefore, for all $m, n \in \mathbb{Z}$, $a_{mn} = a_{mn} e^{2\pi i (m\alpha + n\beta)}$. Since \tilde{G} contains at least one irrational translation (otherwise, the orbit of each point would be finite), we conclude that $a_{mn} = 0$ for all $(m, n) \neq (0, 0)$, therefore $\chi_{\tilde{A}} = 0$ or 1 almost everywhere.

Conversely, let G be ergodic. Clearly G contains a hyperbolic element $f_0(z) = \nu z$, with $|\nu| < 1$. Suppose by way of contradiction that DG is not dense in \mathbb{C} , i.e. there exists an open disk $\mathbb{D}(z, r)$ such that $\overline{DG} \cap \mathbb{D}(z, r) = \emptyset$. Set $A := \bigcup_{f \in G} f(\mathbb{D}(z, r/2))$. Then A is an open, G -invariant set such that $\overline{DG} \cap A = \emptyset$. The germ of A at 0, $[A]$, is not equal to $[\emptyset]$ since every neighborhood of 0 contains $\nu^n \mathbb{D}(z, r/2)$ for n large enough. It follows that $[A] = [\mathbb{C}]$. Invariance of A and the fact that $|\nu| < 1$ will then show that $m(\mathbb{C} \setminus A) = 0$. In particular, A is dense in \mathbb{C} . Let $\{\zeta_n\}$ be a sequence of elements of A such that $\lim_n \zeta_n = 1$. Let $\zeta_n = \sigma_n z_n$, where $\sigma_n \in DG$ and $z_n \in \mathbb{D}(z, r/2)$. Then it follows that the sequence $\{\sigma_n^{-1}\}$ enters $\mathbb{D}(z, r)$ for n large enough. This contradicts the assumption $\overline{DG} \cap \mathbb{D}(z, r) = \emptyset$. \square

3.14 Remark The above proof shows how the notion of ergodicity for finitely-generated subgroups of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ containing a hyperbolic germ is related to the usual notion of ergodicity for translations of tori, thus justifying Definition 3.6.

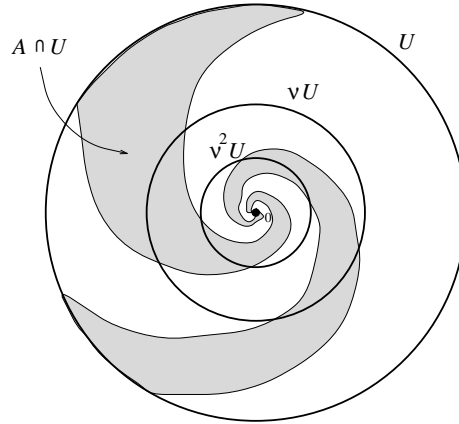


FIGURE 11.

3.15 Theorem Let $G \subset \text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$ be a marked subgroup and DG be dense in \mathbb{C} . Then G is ergodic.

Proof. Since DG is dense in \mathbb{C} , G must contain at least one hyperbolic element. By Corollary 3.12, every G -invariant set A is also DG -invariant. By Proposition 3.13, $[A] = [\mathbb{C}]$ or $[\emptyset]$. \square

Density of Leaves of SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2

This section is devoted to a proof of the Khudai-Veronov's theorem on density of leaves of a typical SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 . We first prove a version of this theorem which asserts that for a typical $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$ all but a finite number of leaves are dense in \mathbb{CP}^2 . Next, by applying a more elaborate argument, we show that among these exceptional

leaves, only \mathcal{L}_∞ is robust and in fact for a typical $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$ all leaves except \mathcal{L}_∞ are dense in \mathbb{CP}^2 .

3.16 Singularities of Hyperbolic Type Let X be a holomorphic vector field defined on some domain U containing $p \in \mathbb{C}^2$, and let p be an isolated singular point of X . Let σ_1 and σ_2 be the eigenvalues of the Jacobian matrix $DX(p)$. We say that p is a *non-degenerate* singularity if $\sigma_1\sigma_2 \neq 0$; it is called a *hyperbolic* singularity if it is non-degenerate and $\sigma_1/\sigma_2 \notin \mathbb{R}$.

3.17 Theorem *Every hyperbolic singularity can be holomorphically linearized, i.e., there exist neighborhoods $V \subset U$ of p and W of $0 \in \mathbb{C}^2$ and a biholomorphism $\varphi : V \rightarrow W$ such that $(\varphi_*X)(x, y) = \sigma_1x \partial/\partial x + \sigma_2y \partial/\partial y$.* \square

In fact, in this two dimensional case, the linearization is possible when either $\sigma_1/\sigma_2 \notin \mathbb{R}$, or σ_1/σ_2 is positive but not an integer or the inverse of an integer (the so-called “non-resonant Poincaré case”). For a proof, see [Ar].

By the above theorem, the local picture of a hyperbolic singularity can be totally explored since one can easily integrate the linearized vector field.

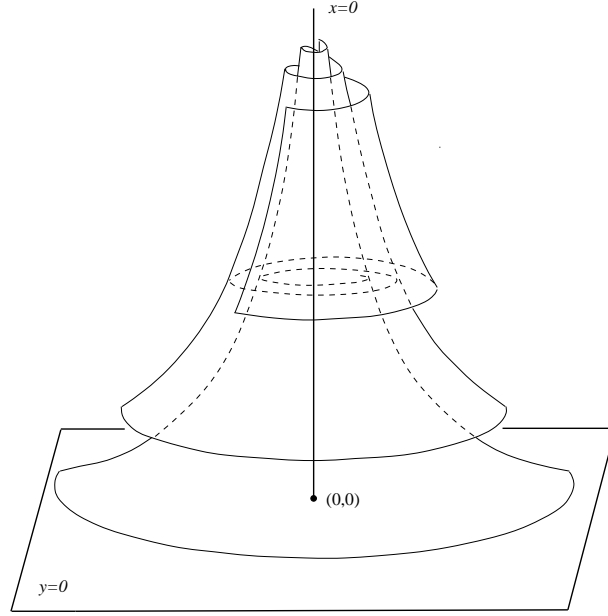
Recall that for a holomorphic vector field X with an isolated singularity at p , a *local separatrix* through p is the image of a punctured disk $\mathbb{D}^*(0, r)$ under a holomorphic immersion η such that $d\eta(T)/dT = X(\eta(T))$ for $T \in \mathbb{D}^*(0, r)$, and $\lim_{T \rightarrow 0} \eta(T) = p$. In other words, a local separatrix of p is an integral curve of X which passes “nicely” through p . It is shown by C. Camacho and P. Sad that every holomorphic vector field X with an isolated singularity at $0 \in \mathbb{C}^2$ has a local separatrix through 0 [CS]. On the other hand, the same conclusion is false in higher dimensions, even in \mathbb{C}^3 [GL].

3.18 Corollary *Let X be a holomorphic vector field defined near an isolated hyperbolic singularity $p \in \mathbb{C}^2$. Then X has exactly two local separatrices through p , and every other integral curve passing through the linearizing neighborhood accumulates on these two separatrices.*

Fig. 12 is an attempt to visualize this situation.

Proof. Locally X can be transformed into $\sigma_1x \partial/\partial x + \sigma_2y \partial/\partial y$ by Theorem 3.17. The integral curve passing through (x_0, y_0) is parametrized by $T \mapsto (x_0e^{\sigma_1T}, y_0e^{\sigma_2T})$. It follows that the punctured axes $\{x = 0\} \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ and $\{y = 0\} \setminus \{(0, 0)\}$ are local separatrices. Since $\sigma_1/\sigma_2 \notin \mathbb{R}$, there exist sequences $\{T_n\}$ and $\{T'_n\}$ such that

$$\begin{aligned} e^{\sigma_1 T_n} &= 1 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), & e^{\sigma_2 T_n} &\rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{as } n \rightarrow \infty), \\ e^{\sigma_2 T'_n} &= 1 \quad (n = 1, 2, \dots), & e^{\sigma_1 T'_n} &\rightarrow 0 \quad (\text{as } n \rightarrow \infty). \end{aligned}$$

FIGURE 12. A hyperbolic singularity in \mathbb{C}^2

It follows that if $x_0 y_0 \neq 0$, the integral curve passing through (x_0, y_0) accumulates on $(x_0, 0)$ and $(0, y_0)$, hence on the whole $\{x = 0\}$ and $\{y = 0\}$ by Proposition 1.5. \square

3.19 Relation with G_∞ Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}'_n$, $L_0 \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F}) = \{p_1, \dots, p_{n+1}\}$, and λ_j be the characteristic number of p_j , as in 2.15(3). It follows that p_j is a hyperbolic singularity of X_1 (hence of any vector field representing \mathcal{F} near p_j) if and only if $\lambda_j \notin \mathbb{R}$. By Proposition 2.16, the last condition is equivalent to $|\nu_j| \neq 1$, where ν_j is the multiplier at 0 of the monodromy mapping $f_j \in G_\infty$ (see 2.14). We conclude that p_j is a hyperbolic singularity if and only if f_j is a hyperbolic germ in $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$.

Note that if p_j is hyperbolic, then one of the local separatrices through p_j is contained in the leaf at infinity itself; the other one is transversal to \mathcal{L}_∞ (Fig. 13).

3.20 Proposition A typical $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$, $n \geq 2$, satisfies the following conditions:

- (i) $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}'_n$,
- (ii) $|\nu_j| \neq 1$ ($1 \leq j \leq n$); in other words, all generators of G_∞ are hyperbolic,
- (iii) $DG_\infty = \langle \nu_1, \dots, \nu_n \rangle$ is dense in \mathbb{C} .

Proof. Since the union of sets of measure zero has measure zero, it suffices to prove that each condition is typical in \mathcal{A}_n .

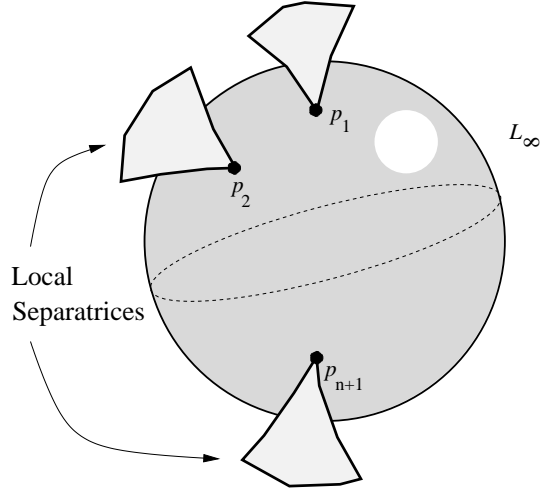


FIGURE 13.

The first condition is typical by 1.34. The second one is clearly typical by 2.15(3): If $|\nu_j| = 1$, then $\lambda_j \in \mathbb{R}$, and this can be easily destroyed by perturbing the coefficients of P and Q .

The third condition is more subtle. By 2.15(3) and 2.16, it suffices to prove that for almost every $(\lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_n) \in \mathbb{C}^n$, the multiplicative subgroup generated by $\{e^{2\pi i \lambda_1}, \dots, e^{2\pi i \lambda_n}\}$ is dense in \mathbb{C} . Evidently it is enough to prove this statement for $n = 2$, since then we can take the product of the resulting subset of \mathbb{C}^2 by \mathbb{C}^{n-2} to obtain a subset of full measure in \mathbb{C}^n .

We shall prove that for almost every $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2$, the additive subgroup generated by $\{1, \lambda_1, \lambda_2\}$ is dense in \mathbb{C} . Suppose that (λ_1, λ_2) is chosen such that

- (*) No two vectors in $\{1, \lambda_1, \lambda_2\}$ are \mathbb{R} -dependent,
- (**) If $1 = a\lambda_1 + b\lambda_2$, then b/a is irrational.

Let Λ be the lattice generated by $\{\lambda_1, \lambda_2\}$, and consider the quotient torus $\mathbb{R}^2 \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathbb{R}^2/\Lambda$. Let $L : \mathbb{R}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2$ be a linear map with $L(\lambda_1) = (1, 0)$, $L(\lambda_2) = (0, 1)$. Then $L(1) = (a, b)$, and L induces a homeomorphism $\tilde{L} : \mathbb{R}^2/\Lambda \rightarrow \mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$ such that the following diagram commutes:

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 \mathbb{R}^2 & \xrightarrow{L} & \mathbb{R}^2 \\
 \downarrow \pi & & \downarrow \pi' \\
 \mathbb{R}^2/\Lambda & \xrightarrow{\tilde{L}} & \mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2
 \end{array} \tag{1}$$

Note that the slope of $L(1)$ is irrational by (**). So the sequence $\{\pi'(L(n))\}_{n \geq 0}$ is dense in $\mathbb{R}^2/\mathbb{Z}^2$. Pulling back this sequence to the torus \mathbb{R}^2/Λ by \tilde{L} , it follows from

diagram (1) that the sequence $\{\pi(n)\}_{n \geq 0}$ is dense in \mathbb{R}^2/Λ . Hence if (λ_1, λ_2) satisfies (*) and (**), the subgroup generated by $\{1, \lambda_1, \lambda_2\}$ is dense in \mathbb{C} . Finally, it is straightforward to check that (*) and (**) hold for almost every $(\lambda_1, \lambda_2) \in \mathbb{C}^2$. \square

Now the first version of the density theorem is quite easy to prove.

3.21 Theorem *For a typical $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$, all but at most $n + 2$ non-singular leaves are dense in \mathbb{CP}^2 .*

Proof. Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$ has properties (i), (ii), and (iii) of Proposition 3.20. Since all singular points $\{p_1, \dots, p_{n+1}\} = L_0 \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ are of hyperbolic type, there are exactly two local separatrices through each p_j , one of them lies in \mathcal{L}_∞ . Denote by \mathcal{L}_j the *global separatrix* through p_j transversal to \mathcal{L}_∞ (by the global separatrix we mean the continuation of the local separatrix as a leaf). Note that we might have $\mathcal{L}_i = \mathcal{L}_j$ even if $p_i \neq p_j$.

Now let $p \in \mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus \{\text{sing}(\mathcal{F}) \cup \mathcal{L}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{L}_{n+1} \cup \mathcal{L}_\infty\}$. By Corollary 2.13, \mathcal{L}_p has a point of accumulation on L_0 . By the choice of p and Corollary 3.18, this point may be chosen on \mathcal{L}_∞ , hence by Proposition 1.5 the whole \mathcal{L}_∞ is in the closure of \mathcal{L}_p . In particular, \mathcal{L}_p intersects the section Σ which is transversal to \mathcal{L}_∞ at the base point a of $\pi_1(\mathcal{L}_\infty)$ (see 2.14). By Theorem 3.5, $\mathcal{L}_p \cap \Sigma$ is dense in some neighborhood $\Omega \subset \Sigma$ of a .

Now choose an open set $U \subset \mathbb{CP}^2$ and a point $q \in U \setminus \{\text{sing}(\mathcal{F}) \cup \mathcal{L}_1 \cup \dots \cup \mathcal{L}_{n+1} \cup \mathcal{L}_\infty\}$. By the above argument, $\mathcal{L}_q \cap \Sigma$ is dense in Ω . Therefore $q \in \overline{\mathcal{L}_p}$ by another application of Proposition 1.5. Since U was arbitrary, \mathcal{L}_p is dense in \mathbb{CP}^2 . \square

The above proof showed that all non-singular leaves other than \mathcal{L}_∞ and the global separatrices \mathcal{L}_j 's are dense. The condition $p \notin \bigcup_{j=1}^{n+1} \mathcal{L}_j$ was used where we were looking for a point in $\mathcal{L}_\infty \cap \overline{\mathcal{L}_p}$. If the only accumulation points of \mathcal{L}_p on L_0 are singular, it turns out that $\overline{\mathcal{L}_p}$ is an *algebraic curve*. Since the algebraic leaves other than \mathcal{L}_∞ are not typical for elements of \mathcal{A}_n (cf. Proposition 3.22 below), we will be able to prove a stronger version of the density theorem without the assumption $p \notin \bigcup_{j=1}^{n+1} \mathcal{L}_j$ in the above proof.

3.22 Proposition *For a typical $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$, the only algebraic leaf is \mathcal{L}_∞ .*

Proof. The argument below is an adaptation of an idea due to I. Petrovskiĭ and E. Landis [PL1]. Let $\mathcal{F} : \{Pdy - Qdx = 0\} \in \mathcal{A}_n$. Suppose that the algebraic curve $S_K : \{K = 0\}$ (see 1.8) with singular points of \mathcal{F} deleted is a leaf of \mathcal{F} , where

$K = K(x, y)$ is an irreducible polynomial of degree k . Since S_K is a leaf, we have

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial x}(x, y)P(x, y) + \frac{\partial K}{\partial y}(x, y)Q(x, y) = 0$$

whenever $K(x, y) = 0$. It follows that there exists a polynomial \tilde{K} of degree at most $(n - 1)$ such that

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial x}P + \frac{\partial K}{\partial y}Q = K\tilde{K}. \quad (1)$$

Conversely, if there exist polynomials K, \tilde{K}, P , and Q satisfying (1) with K irreducible and P and Q relatively prime, then $S_K \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is an algebraic leaf of $\mathcal{F} : \{Pdy - Qdx = 0\}$.

Let E be the complex linear space of the coefficients of K, \tilde{K}, P , and Q , which has dimension

$$\frac{(k+1)(k+2)}{2} + \frac{n(n+1)}{2} + 2 \frac{(n+1)(n+2)}{2} = \frac{1}{2}\{(k+1)(k+2) + (3n^2 + 7n + 4)\}.$$

If we impose (1) on these coefficients, we obtain equalities that define an algebraic variety S in E . Note that if $a \in S$, so does λa for every $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}^*$ by (1). Therefore, S projects to an algebraic variety S^* in \mathbb{CP}^d , with $d = \dim E - 1$. Decompose S^* as $\bigcup_{j=1}^m S_j^*$, where each S_j^* is irreducible. Let $E' \subset E$ be the subspace of coefficients of P and Q , which has dimension $n^2 + 3n + 2$. The linear projection $\pi : E \rightarrow E'$ induces a projection $\mathbb{CP}^d \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^N$ (still denoted by π), where $N = (\dim E') - 1 = n^2 + 3n + 1$. Each $\pi(S_j^*)$ is an algebraic variety in \mathbb{CP}^N . Since there are SHFC's in \mathcal{A}_n which do not have any algebraic leaf other than \mathcal{L}_∞ , we have $\pi(S_j^*) \neq \mathbb{CP}^N$, so $\dim \pi(S_j^*) \leq N - 1$. Taking the union for all $j = 1, \dots, m$, we obtain the algebraic variety $\pi(S^*)$ in \mathbb{CP}^N , each irreducible component of which has dimension $\leq N - 1$. Each point in $\pi(S^*) \cap \mathcal{A}_n$ corresponds to a SHFC having an algebraic leaf other than \mathcal{L}_∞ . It follows that the Lebesgue measure of $\pi(S^*)$ in \mathcal{A}_n is zero, and we are done. \square

3.23 Remark By a much more difficult argument, using an index theorem of Camacho and Sad and the concept of the Milnor number of a local branch of a singular point, A. Lins Neto has shown that for $n \geq 2$ there exists an open and dense subset of \mathcal{D}_n (see 1.24) consisting of SHFC's which do not have any algebraic leaf [L].

3.24 Proposition *Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}'_n$ and all points in $L_0 \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ be of hyperbolic type. Let \mathcal{L} be a non-singular leaf of \mathcal{F} such that $\overline{\mathcal{L}} \cap L_0$ consists of singular points only. Then \mathcal{L} is an algebraic leaf.*

Proof. Let $\Omega = \mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$. First we show that \mathcal{L} is closed in Ω . Since $\overline{\mathcal{L}} \cap L_0 \subset L_0 \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$, it follows that $\mathcal{L} = \mathcal{L}_j$, the global separatrix transversal to \mathcal{L}_∞ through some singular point p_j on L_0 . Let $p \in \overline{\mathcal{L}}$ be any non-singular point.

Then $L_0 \cap \overline{\mathcal{L}}_p \subset L_0 \cap \overline{\mathcal{L}} \subset L_0 \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{L})$, which shows that \mathcal{L}_p also coincides with \mathcal{L}_j . Hence $\mathcal{L}_p = \mathcal{L}$ and $p \in \mathcal{L}$.

Next we show that $\overline{\mathcal{L}}$ is an analytic subvariety of \mathbb{CP}^2 . Let $p \in \Omega$. If $p \in \overline{\mathcal{L}}$, then actually $p \in \mathcal{L}$. Suppose that (U, φ) is a foliation chart around p , Σ is a section transversal to $\mathcal{L}_p = \mathcal{L}$ at p , Σ' is another section transversal to \mathcal{L} at p' near $p_j \in L_0 \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$, and γ is any path in \mathcal{L} joining p to p' (Fig. 14). Let $f_\gamma : \Sigma \rightarrow \Sigma'$ be the associated holonomy mapping. If there exists a sequence $p_n \in \mathcal{L} \cap \Sigma$ which converges to p , then by considering the sequence $f_\gamma(p_n) \in \mathcal{L} \cap \Sigma'$ we conclude from Corollary 3.18 that \mathcal{L} must have an accumulation point on \mathcal{L}_∞ , which contradicts our assumption. Therefore, by choosing U small enough, the only plaque of \mathcal{L} in U is the one which passes through p , and evidently there exists a holomorphic function $f : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $f^{-1}(0) = \mathcal{L} \cap U$.

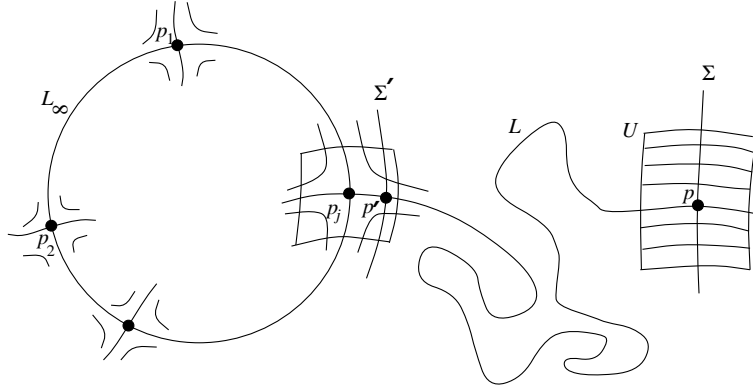


FIGURE 14.

This means that $\overline{\mathcal{L}} \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ is a 1-dimensional analytic subvariety of Ω . Therefore, since $\dim(\text{sing}(\mathcal{F})) = 0 < 1 = \dim(\overline{\mathcal{L}} \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F}))$, the well-known theorem of Remmert-Stein (see [GR]) shows that $\overline{\mathcal{L}}$ is an analytic subvariety of \mathbb{CP}^2 . Finally, every analytic subvariety of \mathbb{CP}^2 is algebraic by the Chow's Theorem [GH]. \square

Now, by Theorem 3.21, Proposition 3.22 and Proposition 3.24, we conclude the density theorem of Khudai-Veronov.

3.25 Theorem *For a typical $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$, all non-singular leaves, except the leaf at infinity, are dense in \mathbb{CP}^2 .* \square

Ergodicity of SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2

In what follows, we say that a set $A \subset \mathbb{CP}^2$ has measure zero if for every chart (U, φ) compatible with the standard smooth structure of \mathbb{CP}^2 , the set $\varphi(A \cap U) \subset \mathbb{R}^4$ has

Lebesgue measure zero. In other words, we consider the *Lebesgue measure class* on \mathbb{CP}^2 .

3.26 Definition Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$. The *saturation* $s(A)$ of $A \subset \mathbb{CP}^2$ is the set of all points q such that $q \in \mathcal{L}_p$ for some $p \in A$. A set A is called *saturated* if $s(A) = A$ up to a set of measure zero. \mathcal{F} is called *ergodic* if for every measurable saturated set A , either A or $\mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus A$ has measure zero.

Evidently if \mathcal{F} is ergodic, then every non-singular leaf of \mathcal{F} is either dense in \mathbb{CP}^2 or its closure has measure zero. Also the following observation is useful: Let \mathcal{L}_p be a non-singular leaf and Σ be a section transversal to \mathcal{L}_p at p . Suppose that $A \subset \Sigma$ be a set of measure zero (with respect to the Lebesgue measure class on $\Sigma \simeq \mathbb{D}$). Then $s(A)$ has measure zero in \mathbb{CP}^2 . This is because $s(A)$ can be covered by a countable number of foliation charts $\{(U_i, \varphi_i)\}_{i=1}^\infty$ and each $s(A) \cap U_i$ has measure zero. In particular, each single leaf has measure zero (take $A = \{p\}$).

3.27 Theorem *Let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$ have properties (i), (ii), and (iii) of Proposition 3.20. Then \mathcal{F} is ergodic. In particular, ergodicity is typical for elements of \mathcal{A}_n .*

Proof. Let A be a measurable saturated subset of \mathbb{CP}^2 . Without loss of generality, we may assume that A does not contain any global separatrix \mathcal{L}_j through $p_j \in L_0 \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$, for each individual leaf has measure zero. Let $p \in A$ be non-singular. Then \mathcal{L}_p must accumulate on \mathcal{L}_∞ , so it has to intersect the section Σ which is transversal to \mathcal{L}_∞ at the base point a . By Theorem 3.15, G_∞ is ergodic. Since A is saturated, $A \cap \Sigma$ is G_∞ -invariant, so there is an open disk $U \subset \Sigma$ around a such that either $A \cap U$ or $U \setminus A$ has measure zero (with respect to the Lebesgue measure class on Σ). It is clear that

$$s(A \cap U) = A \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F}) \quad \text{and} \quad s(U \setminus A) = \mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus \{A \cup \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})\}.$$

By the observation before the statement of the theorem, it follows that either A or $\mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus A$ has measure zero. \square

Chapter 4

Non-Trivial Minimal Sets

This chapter deals with a somewhat different global aspect of SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2 . As will be seen, the foliations under consideration are essentially those which do not have any algebraic leaf. In particular, because of the absence of the leaf at infinity, we cannot utilize such powerful tools as the monodromy group G_∞ . Recall that a typical $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{A}_n$ has at least one algebraic leaf (i.e., \mathcal{L}_∞). Hence from the point of view of differential equations for which the decomposition into the \mathcal{A}_n is more natural, the foliations we consider in this chapter almost never occur. However, from the point of view of foliation theory, for which the natural decomposition is by the \mathcal{D}_n , the property of having no algebraic leaf seems to be typical (see Remark 3.23).

The study of limit sets of foliations and flows in the real domain has proved to be of great significance in those theories. The classical theorem of Poincaré-Bendixson asserts that for every smooth real flow on the 2-sphere, every trajectory accumulates either on a periodic orbit or a singular point (or both). It is natural to ask a similar question for SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2 . Here the analogue of a periodic orbit is a compact non-singular leaf and it is not difficult to prove that no such leaves could exist (Theorem 4.12). So we naturally arrive at the following question, apparently first asked by C. Camacho:

Question. *Is there a non-singular leaf of a SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 which does not accumulate on any singular point?*

Oddly enough, the question has remained open since the mid 80's. One can formulate it in a slightly different language, commonly used in foliation theory.

4.1 Definition A *minimal set* for a SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 is a compact saturated non-empty subset of \mathbb{CP}^2 which is minimal with respect to these three properties. A *non-trivial*

minimal set is a minimal set which is not a singular point. Throughout this chapter, \mathcal{M} will always denote a non-trivial minimal set.

Minimality shows that if $p \in \mathcal{M}$, then $\overline{\mathcal{L}}_p = \mathcal{M}$. It follows that the problem of finding a non-singular leaf which does not accumulate on any singular point is equivalent to finding a non-trivial minimal set. Therefore, we can reformulate the above question as

The Minimal Set Problem. *Does there exist a SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 which has a non-trivial minimal set?*

Such a non-trivial minimal set is an example of a *Riemann surface lamination*. By definition, a Riemann surface lamination (RSL) is a compact space which locally looks like the product of the unit disk and a compact metric space (usually a Cantor set). The transition maps between various charts are required to be holomorphic in the leaf direction and only continuous in the transverse direction. Clearly every compact Riemann surface is such a space, but they form the class of *trivial* RSL's. Although there are some basic results on uniformization of RSL's (see [Ca]), the corresponding embedding problem is rather unexplored. A classical theorem asserts that every compact Riemann surface can be holomorphically embedded in \mathbb{CP}^3 . The Minimal Set Problem, as E. Ghys has suggested, could be viewed as a special case of the embedding problem for RSL's: "Can a non-trivial Riemann surface lamination be holomorphically embedded in \mathbb{CP}^2 ?"

In what follows we show some basic properties of non-trivial minimal sets. This theory, due to Camacho-Lins Neto-Sad [CLS1], was developed in part in the hope of arriving at a contradiction to the existence of non-trivial minimal sets.

Uniqueness of Minimal Sets

How many distinct non-trivial minimal sets, if any at all, can a SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 have?

4.2 Theorem *A SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 has at most one non-trivial minimal set.*

The proof of this nice fact is quite elementary, and is based on the study of the distance between two non-singular leaves and the application of the Maximum Principle for real harmonic functions (cf. [CLS1]).

To study the distance between two leaves, we have to choose a suitable Riemannian metric on \mathbb{CP}^2 . Consider the Hermitian metric

$$ds^2 = \frac{|dx|^2 + |dy|^2 + |xdy - ydx|^2}{(1 + |x|^2 + |y|^2)^2} \quad (1)$$

in the affine chart $(x, y) \in U_0$, which extends to a Hermitian metric on the whole projective plane. It is called the *Fubini-Study metric* on \mathbb{CP}^2 [GH]. We will denote by d the Riemannian distance induced by this metric.

The associated $(1, 1)$ -form of the Fubini-Study metric is of the form

$$\begin{aligned}\Omega &= \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi} \frac{dx \wedge d\bar{x} + dy \wedge d\bar{y} + (xdy - ydx) \wedge (\bar{x}d\bar{y} - \bar{y}d\bar{x})}{(1 + |x|^2 + |y|^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2\pi} \partial\bar{\partial} \log(1 + |x|^2 + |y|^2).\end{aligned}\tag{2}$$

4.3 Lemma *For any $p_0 = (x_0, y_0)$ and $p_1 = (x_1, y_1)$ in the affine chart $(x, y) \in U_0$, we have*

$$d(p_0, p_1) \leq \frac{|p_0 - p_1|}{(1 + \delta^2(p_0, p_1))^{1/2}},$$

where $\delta(p_0, p_1)$ is the minimum (Euclidean) distance from the origin of the line segment which joins p_0 and p_1 .

Proof. By definition, $d(p_0, p_1) = \inf_{\gamma} \{ \int_0^1 \|\gamma'(t)\| dt \}$, where the infimum is taken over all piecewise smooth curves $\gamma : [0, 1] \rightarrow \mathbb{CP}^2$ with $\gamma(0) = p_0, \gamma(1) = p_1$. In particular, when $\gamma(t) = (1 - t)p_0 + tp_1 =: (x(t), y(t))$, one has

$$d^2(p_0, p_1) \leq \left(\int_0^1 \|\gamma'(t)\| dt \right)^2 \leq \int_0^1 \|\gamma'(t)\|^2 dt.$$

Now we estimate $\|\gamma'\|^2$:

$$\begin{aligned}\|\gamma'(t)\|^2 &= \frac{|x'(t)|^2 + |y'(t)|^2 + |x(t)y'(t) - y(t)x'(t)|^2}{(1 + |x(t)|^2 + |y(t)|^2)^2} \\ &\leq \frac{|x'(t)|^2 + |y'(t)|^2 + (|x(t)|^2 + |y(t)|^2)(|x'(t)|^2 + |y'(t)|^2)}{(1 + |x(t)|^2 + |y(t)|^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{(|x'(t)|^2 + |y'(t)|^2)(1 + |x(t)|^2 + |y(t)|^2)}{(1 + |x(t)|^2 + |y(t)|^2)^2} \\ &= \frac{|x_0 - x_1|^2 + |y_0 - y_1|^2}{1 + |x(t)|^2 + |y(t)|^2} \\ &\leq \frac{|p_0 - p_1|^2}{1 + \delta^2(p_0, p_1)},\end{aligned}$$

and this completes the proof. \square

4.4 Corollary *Let E and F be two disjoint compact subsets of \mathbb{CP}^2 , and $E' := E \cap U_0$ and $F' := F \cap U_0$ be both non-empty. If $\epsilon := \inf\{|p - q| : (p, q) \in E' \times F'\}$, then $\epsilon > 0$*

and there exists a pair $(p, q) \in E' \times F'$ with $|p - q| = \epsilon$.

Proof. Let $(p_n, q_n) \in E' \times F'$ be such that $|p_n - q_n| \rightarrow \epsilon$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$. By taking subsequences, if necessary, we may assume that $p_n \rightarrow p \in E$ and $q_n \rightarrow q \in F$. If $(p, q) \in E' \times F'$, we are done. Otherwise, if $p \in E \setminus E'$, one has $q \in F \setminus F'$ since $\{|p_n - q_n|\}$ is bounded. Therefore $\delta(p_n, q_n) \rightarrow \infty$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$, so that $d(p, q) = 0$ by Lemma 4.3, which is a contradiction. \square

Proof of Theorem 4.2. Let \mathcal{M}_1 and \mathcal{M}_2 be two non-trivial minimal sets of $\mathcal{F} : \{Pdy - Qdx = 0\}$. They are necessarily disjoint by minimality. Set $\mathcal{M}'_1 := \mathcal{M}_1 \cap U_0$, $\mathcal{M}'_2 := \mathcal{M}_2 \cap U_0$ and $\epsilon := \inf\{|p - q| : (p, q) \in \mathcal{M}'_1 \times \mathcal{M}'_2\}$. By Corollary 4.4, there exists $(p, q) \in \mathcal{M}'_1 \times \mathcal{M}'_2$, with $|p - q| = \epsilon$. For simplicity, let $p = (0, 0)$ and $q = (0, y_0)$, with $|y_0| = \epsilon$. It follows from the definition of ϵ that the y -axis is normal to \mathcal{L}_p and \mathcal{L}_q at p and q . Since p and q are not singular, we can parametrize the leaves by the x -parameter in a disk $\mathbb{D}(0, r)$ around the origin:

$$\mathcal{L}_p : \quad x \mapsto y_p(x), \quad y'_p(x) = \frac{Q(x, y_p(x))}{P(x, y_p(x))}, \quad y_p(0) = 0,$$

$$\mathcal{L}_q : \quad x \mapsto y_q(x), \quad y'_q(x) = \frac{Q(x, y_q(x))}{P(x, y_q(x))}, \quad y_q(0) = y_0.$$

Define $h : \mathbb{D}(0, r) \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $h(x) = \log |y_p(x) - y_q(x)|$. This is a harmonic function with a minimum at $x = 0$. Therefore $h \equiv \log \epsilon$ on $\mathbb{D}(0, r)$, so that locally \mathcal{L}_q is just the translation of \mathcal{L}_p by y_0 . By analytic continuation, this is true globally, i.e., $\mathcal{L}_q \cap U_0 = (\mathcal{L}_p \cap U_0) + (0, y_0)$. By Corollary 2.12, there exists a sequence $q_n \in \mathcal{L}_q \cap U_0$ tending to infinity. The sequence $p_n := q_n - (0, y_0) \in \mathcal{L}_p \cap U_0$ also converges to infinity, so that $d(p_n, q_n) \rightarrow 0$ by Lemma 4.3. This shows that $\overline{\mathcal{L}_p} \cap \overline{\mathcal{L}_q} = \mathcal{M}_1 \cap \mathcal{M}_2 \neq \emptyset$, which is a contradiction. \square

Hyperbolicity in Minimal Sets

Our next goal is to determine the type of a leaf (as a Riemann surface) in the non-trivial minimal set. First we need some preliminaries.

4.5 Uniformization of Riemann Surfaces According to the celebrated Uniformization Theorem of Koebe-Poincaré-Riemann, every simply-connected Riemann surface is biholomorphic to one of the three standard models: The Riemann sphere $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$, the complex plane \mathbb{C} , or the unit disk \mathbb{D} [Ah]. Since every Riemann surface has a holomorphic universal covering, it follows that *every Riemann surface can be covered holomorphically by $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$, \mathbb{C} , or \mathbb{D} , in which case it is called spherical, Euclidean, or hyperbolic, respectively*. Elementary considerations on the group of covering transformations acting on the universal covering shows that every spherical Riemann surface

is biholomorphic to $\overline{\mathbb{C}}$, and the Euclidean ones are biholomorphic to \mathbb{C} , a 2-torus, or the cylinder ($\simeq \mathbb{C}^*$). The last two surfaces are biholomorphic to quotients of \mathbb{C} under the action of the groups generated by

$$\{z \mapsto z + a, z \mapsto z + b, \text{ for some } a, b \in \mathbb{C}^* \text{ with } a/b \notin \mathbb{R}\},$$

and

$$\{z \mapsto z + a, \text{ for some } a \in \mathbb{C}^*\},$$

respectively. All other Riemann surfaces are thus hyperbolic.

4.6 Invariant Metrics on Hyperbolic Surfaces

The Riemannian metric

$$\rho_{\mathbb{D}} := \frac{4}{(1 - |z|^2)^2} |dz|^2, \quad (1)$$

called the *Poincaré* or *hyperbolic metric* on the unit disk, is the unique (up to multiplication by a non-zero constant) conformal metric on \mathbb{D} which is invariant under all biholomorphisms $\varphi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$. All biholomorphisms of \mathbb{D} are therefore isometries with respect to the distance induced by $\rho_{\mathbb{D}}$. The unit disk equipped with this metric is a complete metric space [M].

Now let X be a hyperbolic Riemann surface, with the covering map $\pi : \mathbb{D} \rightarrow X$. Since the Poincaré metric $\rho_{\mathbb{D}}$ is invariant under all the covering transformations, $\rho_{\mathbb{D}}$ induces a Poincaré metric ρ_X on X which is conformal and invariant under all biholomorphisms $X \rightarrow X$. By the very definition of ρ_X , the projection π is a local isometry.

It is a direct consequence of the Schwarz Lemma that if $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$ is a holomorphic mapping between hyperbolic Riemann surfaces, then φ decreases the Poincaré distance, i.e., for every $x, y \in X$,

$$d_Y(\varphi(x), \varphi(y)) \leq d_X(x, y),$$

where d_X and d_Y are the Riemannian distances induced by ρ_X and ρ_Y , respectively. If the equality holds for a pair (x, y) , then φ will be a local isometry [M].

4.7 Curvature of Conformal Metrics

Recall that the *Gaussian curvature* κ of a conformal metric $ds^2 = h^2|dz|^2$ on a Riemann surface is given by

$$\kappa(z) = -\frac{(\Delta \log h)(z)}{h^2(z)}, \quad (1)$$

where, as usual, z denotes a local chart on the surface. It follows that the *Gaussian curvature is a conformal invariant*, that is, if $\varphi : X \rightarrow Y$ is a holomorphic map between Riemann surfaces, and if ds^2 is a conformal metric on Y , then at any point $z \in X$ for which $\varphi'(z) \neq 0$, the curvature κ' at z of the pull-back metric on X is equal to the curvature κ of ds^2 at $\varphi(z)$.

It follows from 4.6(1) and 4.7(1) that the Poincaré metric $\rho_{\mathbb{D}}$ on the unit disk has constant Gaussian curvature -1 . The same is true for every hyperbolic surface equipped with the Poincaré metric since the curvature is a conformal invariant.

The fact that hyperbolic Riemann surfaces admit a metric of strictly negative curvature is a characteristic property, as can be seen by the following

4.8 Theorem *Suppose that X is a Riemann surface that has a conformal metric whose associated curvature κ satisfies $\kappa(z) < \sigma < 0$ for all $z \in X$ and some constant σ . Then X is hyperbolic.* \square

In fact, this is a special case of a more general fact: A complex manifold M which admits a distance for which every holomorphic mapping $\mathbb{D} \rightarrow M$ is distance-decreasing is hyperbolic in the sense of Kobayashi. For Riemann surfaces, the usual notion of hyperbolicity is equivalent to the hyperbolicity in the sense of Kobayashi. By Ahlfors' generalized version of the Schwarz Lemma, a Riemann surface X which has a conformal metric of strictly negative curvature admits a distance for which every holomorphic mapping $\mathbb{D} \rightarrow X$ is distance-decreasing (see [Kob], and also [Kr] for a nice exposition in the case of domains in \mathbb{C}).

4.9 A Hermitian Metric on \mathbb{CP}^2 We now construct a Hermitian metric on $\mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$ which induces a conformal metric of negative Gaussian curvature on each non-singular leaf of a given SHFC \mathcal{F} . The metric is a modification of the Fubini-Study metric 4.2(1).

Suppose that $\mathcal{F} : \{\omega = Pdy - Qdx = 0\} \in \mathcal{D}_n$, and let $R = yP - xQ$. Consider the following Hermitian metric on $U_0 \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$:

$$\rho := (1 + |x|^2 + |y|^2)^{n-1} \frac{|dx|^2 + |dy|^2 + |xdy - ydx|^2}{|P(x, y)|^2 + |Q(x, y)|^2 + |R(x, y)|^2}. \quad (1)$$

ρ extends to a Hermitian metric on $\mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$. To see this, let us for example compute the extended metric on the affine chart $(u, v) \in U_1$ (cf. 1.7(3)):

$$\begin{aligned} (\phi_{10}^* \rho)(u, v) &= \left(1 + \frac{1}{|u|^2} + \frac{|v|^2}{|u|^2}\right)^{n-1} \frac{|u|^{-4}(|du|^2 + |udv - vdu|^2 + |dv|^2)}{|P(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u})|^2 + |Q(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u})|^2 + |R(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u})|^2} \\ &= (1 + |u|^2 + |v|^2)^{n-1} \frac{|du|^2 + |dv|^2 + |udv - vdu|^2}{|\tilde{P}(u, v)|^2 + |\tilde{Q}(u, v)|^2 + |\tilde{R}(u, v)|^2}, \end{aligned}$$

where $\tilde{P}(u, v) = u^{n+1}P(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u})$, $\tilde{Q}(u, v) = u^{n+1}Q(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u})$, and $\tilde{R}(u, v) = u^{n+1}R(\frac{1}{u}, \frac{v}{u})$ are *polynomials* in u, v .

Now let $p \in U_0$ be a non-singular point of \mathcal{F} , and let $T \xrightarrow{\eta} (x(T), y(T))$ be a local parametrization of \mathcal{L}_p near p with $\eta(0) = p$. By (1) above, the induced conformal

metric on \mathcal{L}_p is

$$\begin{aligned} ds^2 &= (1 + |x(T)|^2 + |y(T)|^2)^{n-1} \frac{|x'(T)|^2 + |y'(T)|^2 + |x(T)y'(T) - y(T)x'(T)|^2}{|P(\eta(T))|^2 + |Q(\eta(T))|^2 + |R(\eta(T))|^2} |dT|^2 \\ &= (1 + |x(T)|^2 + |y(T)|^2)^{n-1} |dT|^2 \\ &=: h^2(T) |dT|^2. \end{aligned}$$

The Gaussian curvature of \mathcal{L}_p at p is

$$\kappa(p) = -\frac{(\Delta \log h)(0)}{h^2(0)}$$

by 4.7(1) and conformal invariance of the curvature. Computation gives

$$\begin{aligned} \kappa(p) &= \frac{-2}{(1 + |p|^2)^{n-1}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{T}} \log h^2(T) \right) \Big|_{T=0} \\ &= \frac{-2(n-1)}{(1 + |p|^2)^{n-1}} \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial T} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{T}} \log(1 + |x(T)|^2 + |y(T)|^2) \right) \Big|_{T=0} \\ &= \frac{-2(n-1)}{(1 + |p|^2)^{n-1}} \left(\frac{|x'(T)|^2 + |y'(T)|^2 + |x(T)y'(T) - y(T)x'(T)|^2}{(1 + |x(T)|^2 + |y(T)|^2)^2} \right) \Big|_{T=0} \quad (2) \\ &= \frac{-2(n-1)}{(1 + |p|^2)^{n+1}} (|P(p)|^2 + |Q(p)|^2 + |R(p)|^2), \end{aligned}$$

which is strictly negative.

Now let $\mathcal{F} \in \mathcal{D}_n$ have a non-trivial minimal set \mathcal{M} , and $p \in \mathcal{M}$. As (2) is a continuous function of p which extends to the whole $\mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$, it follows that the Gaussian curvature of the induced metric on \mathcal{L}_p is bounded from above by a strictly negative constant. By Theorem 4.8, we have

4.10 Theorem *Every leaf contained in the non-trivial minimal set is a hyperbolic Riemann surface.* \square

4.11 Example We can use the preceding result to show that no SHFC \mathcal{F} of geometric degree 1 can have a non-trivial minimal set. Let \mathcal{L} be a leaf of \mathcal{F} contained in the non-trivial minimal set \mathcal{M} . Choose $p \in \mathcal{L}$ and let $T \mapsto \eta(T)$ be a local parametrization of \mathcal{L} near p , with $\eta(0) = p$. The germ of η can be analytically continued over the whole plane \mathbb{C} . To see this, observe that \mathcal{F} is induced by a holomorphic vector field over the whole \mathbb{CP}^2 (see 1.11(5)). The vector field is the projection of a linear vector field on \mathbb{C}^3 . Since every integral curve of a linear vector field is parametrized by the whole \mathbb{C} , the same is true for \mathcal{L} . It follows that the result of analytic continuation of η is a single-valued function. Now \mathcal{L} is hyperbolic by Theorem 4.10. Let $\mathbb{D} \xrightarrow{\pi} \mathcal{L}$ be the covering map, and lift η to the universal covering to obtain a holomorphic map

$\tilde{\eta} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{D}$ with $\pi \circ \tilde{\eta} = \eta$. By the Liouville's Theorem, $\tilde{\eta}$ will be constant, and this is a contradiction.

Algebraic Leaves and Minimal Sets

The next theorem answers a basic question which is of special interest in the case of any foliated manifold (cf. [CLS1]).

4.12 Theorem *No SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 has a compact non-singular leaf.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{L} be a compact non-singular leaf of $\mathcal{F} : \{Pdy - Qdx = 0\}$. By the Chow's Theorem [GH], \mathcal{L} is a (smooth) algebraic curve in \mathbb{CP}^2 , so the intersection of \mathcal{L} with the curve $S_P : \{P = 0\}$ is a finite set $\{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$.

Consider the 1-forms

$$\alpha = \frac{\partial}{\partial y} \left(\frac{Q}{P} \right) dx \quad \text{and} \quad \beta = -\partial \log(1 + |x|^2 + |y|^2)$$

in the affine chart $(x, y) \in U_0$. An easy computation shows that the 1-form $\tau = \alpha + \beta$ is well-defined on $\mathbb{CP}^2 \setminus S_P$. For example, in the affine chart $(u, v) \in U_1$ it is given by

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial v} \left(\frac{\tilde{R}}{\tilde{P}} \right) du - \partial \log(1 + |u|^2 + |v|^2),$$

where \tilde{P} and \tilde{R} are polynomials in u, v defined in 4.9. The restriction $\alpha|_{\mathcal{L}}$ has poles at the finite set $\{p_1, \dots, p_k\}$ where \mathcal{L} has a vertical tangent line. Without loss of generality we assume that all the p_j are in the affine chart U_0 . Furthermore, it is easy to compute the residue of $\alpha|_{\mathcal{L}}$ at p_j : If $p_j = (x_j, y_j)$ and if $y \mapsto x_j + \sum_{i=m_j}^{\infty} a_i(y - y_j)^i$ is the local parametrization of \mathcal{L} near p_j with $a_{m_j} \neq 0$, then

$$\text{Res}[\alpha|_{\mathcal{L}}; p_j] = 1 - m_j.$$

Now consider small disks $D_j \subset \mathcal{L}$ around each p_j and integrate $d\tau$ over $\mathcal{L}' = \mathcal{L} \setminus (\bigcup D_j)$:

$$\begin{aligned} \int_{\mathcal{L}'} d\tau &= \sum \int_{\partial D_j} \tau \\ &= \sum \int_{\partial D_j} \alpha + \sum \int_{\partial D_j} \beta \\ &= (2\pi\sqrt{-1}) \sum (1 - m_j) + \sum \int_{\partial D_j} \beta. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, $d\tau|_{\mathcal{L}'} = d\alpha|_{\mathcal{L}'} + d\beta|_{\mathcal{L}'} = d\beta|_{\mathcal{L}'} = \bar{\partial}\beta|_{\mathcal{L}'} = (2\pi\sqrt{-1})\Omega|_{\mathcal{L}'}$, where Ω is the standard area form 4.2(2) coming from the Fubini-Study metric. Therefore

$$(2\pi\sqrt{-1}) \text{ area}(\mathcal{L}') = (2\pi\sqrt{-1}) \sum (1 - m_j) + \sum \int_{\partial D_j} \beta.$$

Letting D_j shrink to p_j , we get

$$\text{area}(\mathcal{L}) = \sum (1 - m_j) \leq 0,$$

which is a contradiction. \square

As a result, every algebraic leaf of a SHFC \mathcal{F} must have some singular points of \mathcal{F} in its closure. Note that every singularity of an algebraic leaf is indeed a singular point of \mathcal{F} as well.

4.13 Proposition *Let \mathcal{M} be a non-trivial minimal set for a SHFC \mathcal{F} on \mathbb{CP}^2 . Then \mathcal{M} intersects every algebraic curve in \mathbb{CP}^2 .*

Proof. Let $S_K : \{K = 0\}$ be an algebraic curve in \mathbb{CP}^2 of degree k (cf. 1.8). For every triple (a, b, c) of positive real numbers, define

$$\varphi(x, y) = \varphi_{a,b,c}(x, y) := \frac{|K(x, y)|^2}{(a + b|x|^2 + c|y|^2)^k}$$

as a non-negative real-analytic function on the affine chart $(x, y) \in U_0$. Since K has degree k , φ can be extended to a real analytic function on the entire \mathbb{CP}^2 , with $S_K = \varphi^{-1}(0)$.

Suppose that $\mathcal{M} \cap S_K = \emptyset$. Then φ attains a positive minimum on \mathcal{M} , i.e., there exists $p_0 \in \mathcal{M}$ such that $\varphi(p) \geq \varphi(p_0) > 0$ for all $p \in \mathcal{M}$. Define $\psi : \mathcal{M} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$ by $\psi(p) = \log \varphi(p)$. Clearly $\psi(p) \geq \log \varphi(p_0) > -\infty$ for all $p \in \mathcal{M}$. On the other hand, ψ is superharmonic along the non-singular leaf \mathcal{L}_{p_0} . To see this, let $T \mapsto (x(T), y(T))$ be a local parametrization of \mathcal{L}_{p_0} near p_0 , with $\eta(0) = p_0$. Then $\psi(\eta(T)) > -\infty$, and

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta\psi(\eta(T)) &= 4 \frac{\partial}{\partial T} \frac{\partial}{\partial \bar{T}} \psi(\eta(T)) \\ &= -4k(a + b|x(T)|^2 + c|y(T)|^2)^{-2} \\ &\quad (ab|x'(T)|^2 + ac|y'(T)|^2 + bc|x(T)y'(T) - y(T)x'(T)|^2) \end{aligned}$$

which is negative. Now $\psi(\eta(T))$ has a minimum at $T = 0$. It follows that φ is constant on \mathcal{L}_{p_0} , hence on \mathcal{M} since $\bar{\mathcal{L}}_{p_0} = \mathcal{M}$. Therefore, for any triple (a, b, c) of positive real numbers, there exists $\alpha > 0$ such that

$$|K(x, y)|^{2/k} = \alpha(a + b|x|^2 + c|y|^2)$$

for all $(x, y) \in \mathcal{M}$. Clearly this is a contradiction. \square

4.14 Corollary *No SHFC on \mathbb{CP}^2 admitting an algebraic leaf can have a non-trivial minimal set.*

Proof. Let \mathcal{L} be an algebraic leaf of a SHFC \mathcal{F} . By Theorem 4.12, $\overline{\mathcal{L}}$ necessarily contains a singular point of \mathcal{F} , say q . If \mathcal{M} is a non-trivial minimal set of \mathcal{F} , then there exists $p \in \mathcal{M} \cap \mathcal{L}$ by Proposition 4.13. As p is non-singular, $\overline{\mathcal{L}} = \overline{\mathcal{L}}_p = \mathcal{M}$, so $q \in \mathcal{M} \cap \text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$, which is a contradiction. \square

Therefore, in order to find an \mathcal{F} with a non-trivial minimal set, we must look for \mathcal{F} in the sub-class of \mathcal{D}_n consisting of SHFC's which do not admit any algebraic leaf. This sub-class is open and dense in \mathcal{D}_n (see Remark 3.23).

Note that the above corollary gives another proof of the fact that no SHFC of geometric degree 1 can have a non-trivial minimal set, since one can easily see that every SHFC of geometric degree 1 has a projective line as a leaf.

We conclude with few important remarks.

4.15 Remarks

(a) It is shown in [CLS1] that each leaf \mathcal{L} contained in the non-trivial minimal set \mathcal{M} has *exponential growth*. This means that if we fix some Riemannian metric on \mathcal{L} and some $p \in \mathcal{L}$, then

$$\liminf_{r \rightarrow +\infty} \frac{\log(\text{area}(B_r(p)))}{r} > 0,$$

where $B_r(p)$ denotes the open ball in \mathcal{L} of radius r centered at p .

(b) Recently C. Bonatti, R. Langevin, and R. Moussu [BLM] have shown that for any non-trivial minimal set \mathcal{M} , there exists a leaf $\mathcal{L} \subset \mathcal{M}$ such that the monodromy group $G(\mathcal{L})$ contains a hyperbolic germ in $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$. The real version of this theorem is a famous 1965 result of R. Sacksteder [Sa]: An exceptional minimal set of a transversely orientable codimension one C^2 foliation on a compact manifold contains a leaf with a hyperbolic monodromy mapping.

(c) Here is a related result due to A. Candel and X. Gómez-Mont [CaG] (see also the paper by A. Glutsyuk in [I6] for a generalization): Let \mathcal{F} be a SHFC with no algebraic leaves and all singular points of hyperbolic type. Then every leaf of \mathcal{F} is a hyperbolic Riemann surface. In fact, a non-hyperbolic leaf gives rise to a non-trivial invariant transverse measure for \mathcal{F} . The support of this measure cannot intersect the leaves outside of the (possible) minimal set since then it has to be supported on the (global) separatrices by hyperbolicity of the singular points, and this means that these separatrices (with singular points added) are compact, hence algebraic, which is a contradiction. On the other hand, no invariant transverse measure can live on the minimal set by a result of [CLS1].

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SYMBOL INDEX

The number in each item denotes the section where the item appears for the first time.

$[A]$	germ at 0 of the set A in \mathbb{C}	3.6
\mathcal{A}_n	class of all singular foliations on \mathbb{CP}^2 having affine degree n	1.27
\mathcal{A}'_n	class of all singular foliations in \mathcal{A}_n having Petrovskii-Landis property	1.34
$B(n)$	standard line bundle on \mathbb{CP}^2 with the first Chern class n	1.18
$\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$	group of germs at 0 of biholomorphisms of \mathbb{C} fixing the origin	2.5
$c_1(B)$	first Chern class of the line bundle B	1.18
$\mathbb{D}, \mathbb{D}(z, r)$	open unit disk, open disk of radius r centered at z	1.4
DG	tangent group of a subgroup G of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$	3.4
\mathcal{D}_n	class of all singular foliations on \mathbb{CP}^2 having geometric degree n	1.23
\doteq	equal up to a set of measure zero	3.6
\mathcal{F}	a (singular) holomorphic foliation	1.1
\mathcal{F}_ω	singular foliation induced by a polynomial 1-form ω on \mathbb{CP}^2	1.6
\mathcal{F}_X	singular foliation induced by a holomorphic vector field X	1.4
f_γ	holonomy (monodromy) mapping associated with a curve (loop) γ	2.1
ϕ_{ij}	change of coordinates for standard atlas of \mathbb{CP}^2	1.7
G_∞	monodromy group of the leaf at infinity	2.14
$G(\mathcal{L})$	monodromy group of the leaf \mathcal{L}	2.6
κ	Gaussian curvature of a given conformal metric on a Riemann surface	4.7
λ_j	characteristic number of a singular point on the line at infinity	2.15
\mathcal{L}_∞	the leaf at infinity	1.26
\mathcal{L}_p	the leaf through p of given (singular) foliation	1.1
L_0, L_1, L_2	lines at infinity with respect to the affine charts U_0, U_1, U_2 in \mathbb{CP}^2	1.7
m	Lebesgue measure on \mathbb{C}	3.8
\mathcal{M}	non-trivial minimal set of a singular foliation on \mathbb{CP}^2	4.1
ν_j	multiplier at 0 of a generator of G_∞	2.16

\mathcal{O}	sheaf of holomorphic functions on a complex manifold	1.18
\mathcal{O}^*	sheaf of non-vanishing holomorphic functions on a complex manifold	1.17
PG	pseudo-group obtained from a finitely-generated subgroup G of $\text{Bih}_0(\mathbb{C})$	2.8
ρ_X	Poincaré metric on a hyperbolic Riemann surface X	4.6
\mathcal{S}	space of all SHFC's on \mathbb{CP}^2	1.24
$s(A)$	saturation of a set A in \mathbb{CP}^2	3.26
SHFC	Singular Holomorphic Foliation by Curves	1.6
$\text{sing}(\mathcal{F})$	singular set of a singular foliation \mathcal{F}	1.3
S_P	algebraic curve in \mathbb{CP}^2 defined by $P = 0$	1.8
U_0, U_1, U_2	affine charts for standard atlas of \mathbb{CP}^2	1.7

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